

THE WEATHER.

Fair Sunday and Monday, not much change in temperature, light variable winds.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1910.

16 Pages To-Day
Two Sections

WHOLE NUMBER 13,433.

CUBS WON FOURTH
GAME OF SERIESChicago Breaks Athletics'
Winning Streak in Champ-
ionship Games.

CONTEST FULL OF THRILLS

Nineteen Thousand Saw the Game—
Nationals "Come Back" in Tenth
Inning—Chance to Win
the Pennant.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Nineteen thousand and delicious enthusiasts, driven almost insane by a ninth inning tie and a tenth inning victory, saw the Chicago Nationals "come back" today and capture the fourth game of the world's series from the Philadelphia Americans 4 to 3. The combat was one to live in history. There was not a moment in it when a properly interested partisan could draw a calm, full breath. It was anybody's game until the finish, when a double, an out and a single put the winning run across the plate.

Up to Chicago's half of the ninth, the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors. It looked as if the latter would perform the record breaking feat of capturing four straight games in a world's series and take the pennant home with them. A number of Philadelphia fans went so far as to make sleeping car reservations for tonight. As events turned out certain reserved berths Chicago to Philadelphia were not occupied when the train pulled out.

Frank Schulte stepped to the plate in the last of the ninth. On his eye and arm largely depended the issue whether the Americans would be world's champions tonight, or whether the Nationals might still hope to repeat Boston's performance of coming from behind and winning four straight after three defeats. There was a powerful silence—then something happened. The debonair right fielder firmly smote the sphere right where its feelings were tenderest and it did not stop rolling till it bumped against the right-field fence and the batsman had become a potential base runner on the second sack. Chief Bender merely smiled and the smile broadened to a grin when Hoffman sacrificed the runner to third.

But the crowd was fairly crazy with excitement. The roar of cheers was ear-splitting when Capt. Chance came to bat. The first ball pitched nipped him on the finger, but the umpire said he had walked into it and it served him right. The "Peerless Leader" then resumed his position. He stepped into another one, but the result was different. With every muscle in his angry system tense, he caught the ball on the seam and slammed it to the farthest corner of the lot for a triple.

The gloom which had hung like a pall since Monday floated away and in the sky of the fanatics appeared rainbows of hope and promise unbounded. The devoted band of Philadelphia rooters remained passive and quiet, however, and when the Indian hurler when Zimmerman and Steinfield went out, leaving Chance, with what would have been the winning run, stranded on third. The game just possibly might have ended in this stanza, but for a sensational catch by Baker. Steinfield poured a foul into left-field box and although the occupants thereof were far from helpful the fast fielding third-baseman of the Philadelphia leaped over among the seats and snared the ball. But that is only one of the many "ifs" in which the game abounded.

The Philadelphia fans came to bat in their half of the tenth with unabated confidence. Archer smothered a foul, however, and when the first man was disposed of, Capt. Davis rose to the occasion with a clean double to right and the local crowd felt something in its throat. "Home runs" Murphy was up, but his best was a sharp grounder which Tinker fumbled for one breathless moment, and three Davis out at third. Barry ended the inning by striking out.

Tinker popped out, but Archer interpolated a double which was followed by Brown's out at first. Every local hope hung on Sheekard, but fortunately for those with weak hearts it did not have to hang for long. The Chicago left-fielder hit into the first ball pitched for a single over second. Archer trotted across the plate and the agony was over.

At precisely this moment the heralded bewilderment and obfuscation of Connie Mack if his men did not capture the game occurred. Mr. Mack was plainly surprised, but he soon recovered and smiled with the thought of the margin of two victories remaining to his team. Tomorrow, the observer observed, will be another day. There was not to gainsay this remark, but who will do the pitching, was the subject of conversation among the home-going crowds. Coombs wants to do the twirling and may be allowed to do so. Dygert and Plank also are possibilities. Captain Manager Chance will, it is practically certain, put Brown, who pitched only the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE GREAT AVIATION MEET

Opening Day Yesterday at Belmont,
Near New York.—Grahame-White,
Hoxsey and Moisant Took
First Places.

New York, October 22.—A persistent fine rain, driven before a wind that held steadily out of the east at between 10 and 12 miles, thinned the spectators at the opening day of the International Aviation Meet at Belmont, and brought out but six of the 29 aviators scheduled, but it proved to serve that our men are no longer creatures of moods and moments and that the aviation programme can go through as scheduled, in the face of the most dispiriting conditions.

An Englishman, Claude Grahame-White, took first place in the distance contest and in the total time of duration—the jump sum of time that any aviator has been aloft for the day; an American, Hoxsey, of the Wright team, soared highest into the skidding mist, and another American Moisant, of Chicago, was the only contestant who cared to take chances on a 20 mile cross country flight, into the teeth of wind and with the fog so thick that he could not see the ground, after he arose 150 feet above the earth. Moisant was a second demonstration—both his own—the fact that an aviator, like a seaman, can steer by compass, without knowing the time of night, foul weather or fair. As on his trip from Paris to London, and he flew in the same machine—he steered wholly by compass.

No records were broken today; it was sufficient triumph to fly at all, the biplane keeping close to the ground and cutting the corners with workmanlike precision, piled up 20 laps in two successive hours, flying for distance only. He was just two ours in the air, and the official scorers credited him with fifty kilometers, 31.06 miles, each hour.

Moisant was second with 14 laps for the first hour and 15 for the second—respectively 21.75 and 23.37 miles. None of the Wright team tried for distance. Hoxsey and Johnstone both went up for altitude, but Johnstone had engine trouble and Hoxsey evidently found the currents up above the fog too high, for he quickly settled from a height of 742 feet to more modest levels. Ely, of the Curtiss team also tried his luck at high altitudes and took second place for the first hours with 404 feet.

History, at it again in the second hour and did worse—674 feet. This time, Count de Lesseps made 628 feet, Armstrong-Jezel 519 and Ely on another trial, 205 feet.

In the main it was a contest between the monoplane and the biplane, with the monoplane the swifter and the biplane the sturdier. A altitude, distance and duration figures made to day entitle the first, second and third place men to daily cash prizes and will count in the percentage distribution of the profits at the end of the nine days' meet.

LUMBERTON NEWS NOTES.
Personal and General Items from the Robeson County Capital.
(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 22.—Mrs. J. P. Wishart and three children, of Wilmington, Del., passed through here today on their way to Wilmington where they formerly resided and where they will visit friends. Mr. Wishart was for some time connected with the old W. & N. railroad. Mrs. Wishart has many friends here, where she spent several years in early life, and her father, the late Rev. Daniel May, having been pastor of the M. E. church in Lumberton at the time the present church building was erected. When, on account of advancing age, he was forced to retire from the ministry, he moved with his family again to Lumberton where he resided until his death.

Theatregoers seem to be mixed up on the play to be presented here Monday night. They have gotten "The Music Hall Girl" and the "Show Girl" mixed. The papers have been knocking the "Show Girl," and some seem to think the shows are one and the same, but they are not. So far as can be learned the "Music Hall Girl" show is pleasing well, wherever presented, and it is the one coming here Monday night—not the "Show Girl."

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McLean, who went to New York several days ago, to make arrangements for the coming of their son, from Scotland to spend the winter with them in Lumberton, are expected home tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. McLean had just reached New York when they were informed of the death of Mr. J. F. L. Arnold. Mr. McLean returned to Fayetteville to attend the funeral and went back from there to New York.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.
Would Kill Commander of the Cuban Army.
Havana, October 22.—An attempt was made at 10 o'clock to assassinate Major General "no Guerra," commander of the Cuban army. General Guerra was leaving the presidential palace when he was shot in the leg and seriously wounded. A sentry on guard at the palace gate also was shot, the bullet striking him in the breast. The assassin, who was captured, proved to be a member of the National Secret Police. The cause of the murderous attack is not known.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22.—With the first clear day since Tuesday, 30 schooners and tugs with tons passed out Cape Henry today. The vessels had been storm bound in Hampton Roads. The vessels passed Cape Henry almost simultaneously, and the sight was a pretty one.

SEIZE BAD MONEY
IN CHICAGO RAIDFound \$300,000 in Spurious
Nicaraguan Pesos and
Got Counterfeiters.

UNEARTHED GET-RICH SCHEME

Mexican Proposed to Dupe the Nicaraguan Government—All Stoutly
Protested Their Innocence—
Three Held.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Three hundred thousand dollars in counterfeit Nicaraguan 5-pesos notes, freshly printed and seized, and the printer who made them, the engraver who made the plans and the man charged with securing their manufacture were arrested here today by Captain Porter, of the United States Secret Service, and his operatives.

The notes had only been printed, not having the "official" seal nor numbers impressed. There were 150,000 notes, each of 5-pesos worth approximately \$2 each. (American money), and signed by F. Baca, advocate general, and J. Madritz, "El Presidente," and F. Mayer Gaz. They had not been cut from the large sheets.

George B. Williams, president of the printing company, bearing his name, was charged with printing the spurious notes; H. N. Secrest, of Tampico, Mexico, was accused of being the promoter having the notes printed, and Richard J. Trumbull, manager of the Guarantee Engraving Company, of Chicago, is charged with having made the copper plates from which the paper was printed.

These plates were taken by the secret service men from the press, where they were being used at a time of the raid.

A taxicab ride at high speed across the city following a "tip" that a conference of the men engaged in the counterfeiting was being held, enabled Captain Porter and his men to reach the printing plant, a large one on the north side of the river, just as the conferees were hurrying away. They made no resistance when arrested.

The story of the counterfeiting plan, as evolved by the secret service operatives from the men arrested and from the information which put them on the track of the Secrest is as follows:

Secrest, a planter of Tampico, Mexico, had been loaning money to Nicaraguans, and was unable to get it back because of a shortage of current funds in the republic. Upon a public announcement that the government would duplicate for 1910 an issue of 5-pesos notes similar to those of 1909 to relieve the financial stringency, the story goes, Secrest, seeing a chance to profit illegitimately, came to the United States.

It is alleged he went to north central city first, but his alleged efforts to get the notes printed secretly were in vain. Then, it is charged, he came to Chicago.

As a result of the canvass of Chicago, it is charged, the Williams company, through its president, upon Secrest's representation that he was an official from Nicaragua and that he wanted the Chicago printer to turn the official money for the republic, agreed to print the paper. On the same representation, according to Trumbull's story, the Guarantee Engraving Company agreed to furnish the plates.

United States laws provide equal punishment for counterfeiters of American and foreign coin or paper money or the offense of having in possession the means of coin counterfeiting or the spurious article. The penalty is not to exceed five years imprisonment or a fine of \$5,000 or both.

United States Commissioner Foote continues the cases against three until next Wednesday. Secrest's bonds were fixed at \$10,000; Williams at \$5,000 and Trumbull at \$5,000. Williams and Trumbull furnished bonds before evening.

Williams said he had not thought that he was doing an illegal thing; that there was no attempt at concealment in his work and that Secrest had told him the printing was for the present Nicaraguan government. Trumbull also protested that he was innocent of any wrong.

STATE FAIR CLOSSES.

Ringling Brothers Helped to Swell
Crowds on Last Day.

(Special Star Correspondence.)
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22.—Ringling Brothers' great circus and menagerie succeeded to the State Fair today as the final feature of the week, the circus, too, swelled the crowds to a mighty resemblance to the throngs that surged here Thursday. It was a tremendous big crowd of the typical circus variety, everybody in good humor. What put the State Fair management in a pleased state, too, was that very great numbers of the throngs here came on special State Fair railroad rates that includes a coupon for admission to the fair and whether they all took in the fair as well as the circus or not, the State Fair will receive from the railroads the revenue from the coupons sold by their agents without regard to how many were actually taken up at the State Fair gates.

OPERATION OF POSTAL BANKS

Trustees Approved 48 Postoffices for
Trial of System—Locate One at
Salisbury—Will Receive De-
posits Soon.

Washington, October 22.—The board of trustees of the Postal Savings Bank system today approved a list of 48 second class postoffices at which the plan will be given its first trial. The list includes one office for each State and territory.

The trustees are Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary of the Treasury, MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickham. They met in the office of the postmaster general late this afternoon. The list they formally approved was selected after careful investigation by the postal officials with a view to making the first test of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation of \$100,000 provided by Congress, which includes all the expenses of equipment, including the engraving and printing of forms, certificates, bonds, etc., clerical assistance, etc.

Owing to the smallness of this appropriation it has been impossible to establish postal savings banks during the first year in the large city postoffices of the country. Communities were chosen in which the conditions were exceptionally favorable for the development of a postal savings business, money industrial centers where there would be a large number of beneficiaries by the kind of banking facilities afforded.

A large patronage of the service is expected by the officials from foreign born Americans in these cities, who are now remitting considerable sums to their native countries usually in the form of money orders. The work of furnishing the necessary equipment to the postmasters and their assistants thoroughly instructed in the operations of the system will probably consume several weeks, but every effort will be made to have the designated offices ready to receive deposits at the earliest feasible date.

Among the offices designated today are: Bensenville, Ill.; Stuart, Ark.; Key West, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; Gulfport, Miss.; Middleboro, Ky.; New Iberia, La.; Salisbury, N. C.; Gayman, Okla.; Newberry, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Port Arthur, Texas; Clifton Forge, Va., and Grafton, W. Va.

CHARLOTTE AND W. RIGHTSVILLE.

Editor Wade Harris Comments About
Big Hotel Project.

(Charlotte Chronicle, Oct. 21.)
There is no longer any doubt about the building of the new hotel on Wrightsville Beach. Mr. C. E. Hooper, of the Buford Hotel, has been chosen general manager for the enterprise and that means greater and better hotel facilities at Wrightsville next summer. There is not a more popular hotel in the South than Mr. Hooper. He is a hotel genius. His touch means success. The election of Mr. Hooper as manager of this new hotel reminds us of the part Charlotte has played in the development of Wrightsville Beach. It was a Charlotte man—Mr. George Campbell—who built the Seashore Hotel there, the first venture of the kind on the beach. This was followed by the building of cottages by Charlotte people and then came the tremendous investment of Mr. Moore, a Charlotte man, in the building of the Tarrymore Hotel. If we were talking strictly in private, we might say that Charlotte has almost made Wrightsville Beach what it is. It might be said to say in plain, however, that Charlotte gave the nerve and the inspiration and the Tidewater Power Company carried on the work of development.

MOORE STILL MISSING.

Warrants for Suspects Who Liberated
Murderer.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 22.—Two warrants were issued at Lovington today for the arrest of suspects in the mob which liberated John Moore, the condemned murderer, from jail there early Friday. The supervisors also offered a reward of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of members of the mob. Nothing has been heard of his whereabouts since he was rescued and carried away.

OUTLINES.

Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was found guilty of the murder of his wife in London yesterday and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of November. The trial lasted five days and the jury deliberated only 30 minutes.—The Chicago Cubs yesterday won the fourth game of the world's championship series from Philadelphia, breaking the latter's winning streak. The fifth game will be played today.—The board of trustees of the Postal Bank system at a meeting yesterday selected the first 48 offices for a trial of postal banks.—It is believed that two steamers sank in the Yucatan Channel during the recent West Indian hurricane and 64 lives were lost.—Three hundred thousand dollars in counterfeit Nicaraguan notes were seized yesterday and several arrests made.—The balloon Dusseldorf is reported to have landed in Quebec yesterday, exceeding all distance records for ballooning.—The New York market: Money on call nominal; cotton market quiet and unchanged, middling uplands 14.45, middling Gulf 14.70, flour steady, No. 2 red 98 1/2 elevator and 98 3/4 for export; corn weak, No. 2, 56 1/2 elevator domestic basis to arrive and 55 1/2 for export; oats steady, standard white 36 3/4; turpentine quiet.

TAFT HONORS VISITORS.

Dinner Given Mayor of Tokio and Mrs.
Osaki at White House.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The President and Mrs. Taft gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Mayor of Tokio and Mrs. Osaki, and among the guests were Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor, who arrived today, will be guests at the White House over Sunday.

Among the other guests at the dinner tonight were Mayor and Mrs. Reinburn, of Philadelphia; Mayor and Mrs. Mahood, of Baltimore; Mayor and Mrs. Richardson, of Richmond, Va.; the Japanese ambassador and Baroness Uchida; the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Wood and members of the cabinet.

SCHOONER GILES WRECKED.

Vessel Ran on Shoals Near Cove Point
in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—The schooner Hattie E. Giles, bound from Baltimore to Salisbury, Md., ran on the shoals near Cove Point, Chesapeake Bay, last night, and will be a total wreck. The crew reached Cove Point Lighthouse in their yawl in safety, after being buffeted about in the heavy seas for two hours.

The schooner was loaded with oyster shells.

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—The semi-annual meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, adjourned today to meet in Nashville in May, 1911.

CRIPPEN TO HANG
FOR WIFE MURDERAmerican Dentist Found
Guilty After Speedy Trial
in London Court.

CONVICTED IN 30 MINUTES

Trial of Ethel Leneve Begins Next
Tuesday—Crippen Received Death
Sentence With Apparent Calm-
ness—Details.

London, Oct. 22.—Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen after a trial extending over five days and thirty minutes deliberation by the jury, was today found guilty of the murder of his wife, an American woman known on the stage as Belle Elmore. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who presided at the trial, sentenced Crippen to be hanged on November 15th.

As the Lord Chief Justice concluded a policeman stepped forward and in the hush that had fallen over the court room led Crippen from the dock.

The trial of Ethel Clara Leneve as an accessory after the fact in the murder of Mrs. Crippen, will begin next Tuesday.

The trial lasted less than five days having begun at 10.30 o'clock last Tuesday morning. The jury retired at 2.17 o'clock this afternoon and returned the verdict at 2.47 o'clock.

Crippen received the death sentence with the apparent calmness that characterized him throughout the trial.

He appeared rather nervous during the judge's summing up, which was strongly against him. As Lord Alverstone mercilessly portrayed his character as developed during the trial, Crippen twisted his thumbs crossed and recrossed his legs and occasionally shuffled his feet. However, as soon as the charge had been concluded, the prisoner seemed to put himself together.

When the verdict was announced Crippen did not flinch. Richard Muir made the closing speech for the prosecution. He declared that the crown had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the body found in the cellar of the Crippen home was that of the doctor's wife. No one else, he said, had a chance to murder the woman and bury the body as it was found to have been buried.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone immediately began his summing up of the case.

The Justice described Crippen as an extraordinary man, whether guilty or innocent. If guilty he had covered up a ghastly crime in a hasty way and it was believed, in a most brutal and callous manner. If he was innocent it was impossible to fathom his mind, as he was absolutely indifferent to the charge of murder. He had taken no step whatever to prove his innocence. Crippen, the Justice declared, undoubtedly was a liar and had lived an immoral life, but he added, the jury could not convict the defendant on that score.

It must be quite convinced that the human parts found were from the body of Belle Elmore and that her death was caused by a wilful act of the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the jury that they must be convinced of the identification beyond a reasonable doubt.

There is, however, the strongest prejudice in England against executing a man on purely circumstantial evidence, and an incident at the close of Crippen's trial has caused the impression that the jury may have recommended a life sentence. After Crippen was sentenced to death, the foreman of the jury handed to the Lord Chief Justice a note, after looking at which, the Justice said: "That shall be forwarded to proper quarters."

"The proper quarters" might mean the home secretary, who has jurisdiction in such matters. The jurors refuse to discuss the incident.

A large crowd awaiting the departure of Crippen from New Bailey. There were a few "boos" as he drove away to the Pentonville prison, but no other demonstration.

The jury was out just 30 minutes. When it returned and announced that it had found the defendant guilty, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone asked the physician if he had anything to say. Crippen replied in a low voice:

"I still protest my innocence."

The Chief Justice then donned the black cap that has rested near him throughout the trial, and pronounced the sentence of death.

Addressing the condemned man Lord Alverstone said:

"You have been convicted on evidence that can leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that you cruelly murdered your wife, and then mutilated her body."

"I advise you to entertain no hope that you will escape the consequences of your crime. It implore you to make peace with Almighty God."

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—The semi-annual meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, adjourned today to meet in Nashville in May, 1911.

YOUNG MEN'S DAY SET APART

Jarvis' Letter an Inspiration to Youth
All Over Carolina—Date is Octo-
ber 29th—Permanent
Organization.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22.—State Democratic Chairman Eller appoints October 29th as Young Man's Day in North Carolina. This is in response to the wide interest evoked by Governor Jarvis' letter of last Sunday directing the thoughts of young men to their duties as citizens and asking them to take a lively interest in all public questions and to become active, working Democrats.

Letters have come in from all about the State from young men expressing their appreciation of the idea set forth, and pledging themselves to work for the party of sound government and clean administration. On Young Man's Day, the speakers throughout the State will devote special attention to the young men and the Democratic press will give the idea hearty support and call attention to the work that young men can and are doing.

Leaders have been selected to put high class literature in the hands of young men and to secure their interest and active support, up till the election. It is the desire that every young white man who is of voting age not only register and be prepared to cast an intelligent vote, that he shall be also a student of public questions and a working Democrat.

The widespread interest in the movement indicates that it will be one of the most popular and really useful agencies of many campaigns. But its influence is not to stop, on the contrary it is designed to be of permanent effect in securing more action to the intelligent and earnest study of public questions. At many points in the State large Democratic clubs have been organized among the young men.

FORAKER FLAYS ROOSEVELT.

Attacks His New Nationalism—Sup-
ports Role of President.

Marysville, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker signalized his return into active politics today by going after Colonel Roosevelt and his new nationalism, rough shod. Foraker "stood pat" on the tariff, deplored the activities of the insurgents urging Senator Dicks re-election and endorsed Warren G. Harding for governor, and the entire republican state ticket. He spoke kindly of President's administration and said republican victory in Ohio means a great deal to the President.

Referring to Colonel Roosevelt's new nationalism, former Senator Foraker said:

"We have lately had a new declaration of political principles. They are politically baptized as the doctrine of a 'New Nationalism.' They are set forth in the nature of a platform for a new party. Possibly they are intended for that use only in the event that the distinguished author be not nominated for the presidency by either of the old parties."

"However, that may be, it is well to note that they violate our dual form of government by arrogating to the National government the control of matters; purely local that they clearly belong to the jurisdiction of the States."

Aside from all other objections, this new doctrine is as certainly destructive to our institutions as any involved in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

"Such a preaching is not nationalism, either new or old, but imperialism, pure and simple. It is in spirit at least as reasonable as a secession itself."

"The power it would give to the President of the United States would be far more autocratic and dangerous to the liberties of this people than are those of any monarchy in Europe."

"The programme has one saving feature, however. There is about it all such a preposterous absurdity and such an insufferable egotism as to excite not only condemnation but ridicule. It is another case of vaulting ambition over leaping itself."

TAFT HONORS VISITORS.

Dinner Given Mayor of Tokio and Mrs.
Osaki at White House.

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Among the other guests at the dinner tonight were Mayor and Mrs. Reinburn, of Philadelphia; Mayor and Mrs. Mahood, of Baltimore; Mayor and Mrs. Richardson, of Richmond, Va.; the Japanese ambassador and Baroness Uchida; the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Wood and members of the cabinet.

SCHOONER GILES WRECKED.

Vessel Ran on Shoals Near Cove Point
in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—The schooner Hattie E. Giles, bound from Baltimore to Salisbury, Md., ran on the shoals near Cove Point, Chesapeake Bay, last night, and will be a total wreck. The crew reached Cove Point Lighthouse in their yawl in safety, after being buffeted about in the heavy seas for two hours.

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CAROLINA WINS
FROM BAPTISTSScore 37 to 0 in One-Sided
Game at Chapel Hill Yes-
terday Afternoon.

ON THE GRIDIRON YESTERDAY

Yale Ties Vanderbilt, Navy Wins
From V. P. I., and Virginia Takes
Game From V. M. I.—
Princeton Victorious.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 22.—Carolina today defeated Wake Forest 37 to 0 in a long drawn-out contest. Carolina's first touchdown came in the first quarter, when Winston made a spectacular run of 60 yards for a touchdown. The other scores were made possible by the fierce line plunging of Calmes, Chambers and Ruffin and the all-round playing of Abernethy in the line and Tillett, Carolina's ends.

The Tar Heels seemed to possess all the surplus spirit that they locked last Saturday and while the Baptists were plucky and fought gamely, Carolina ran up and down the field at will. Wake Forest failed to make a single first down. The features of the game were Winston's runs, line bucks by Tillett and Calmes and Willett's and Abernethy's all-round work. Abernethy was the only Carolina man who was not substituted during the game. Coach Brides said after the game "It's more like football. I wish the boys had played that sort of game at Davidson." Coach Rowe, of Wake Forest, expressed himself pleased with his men's work and in view of the fact that nearly the whole Baptist team is new at the game, they played exceedingly well, especially on defensive work and tackling.

Time of quarters 15 minutes and 12 minutes; referee, Bob Williams, Virginia; umpire, Parker, North Carolina; field judge, Stewart, North Carolina; touchdowns, Winston, Calmes, Chambers, Abernethy, Williams, Yount; goal from field, Belk; goal from touchdown, Chambers, four.

Virginia Downs V. M. I.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 22.—The University of Virginia defeated the Virginia Military Institute today by the score of 28 to 0. Virginia started off at a rapid pace and rolled up 20 points in the first half. The cadets took a brace at the opening of the third quarter and put up such a splendid defense during the remainder of the game that the best Virginia could do was to score another touchdown in the last minute of the play.

V. M. I.
Bowen.....re.....Karst, Hastie
Geyer.....re.....Owen
Lowell.....re.....Freeland
Wood.....re.....Brister
Ponkey.....re.....English
Varner.....re.....Dashlie
Wilson.....re.....Richie
Honaker.....re.....Witt
Driver Harris.....re.....Moore
Todd.....re.....Kinsolvang
Jones Goodhue.....re.....Wilson
Referee Elliott.....re.....Hume
head linesman, Alexander, V. M. I.; touchdowns, Todd 2, Driver 2, Harris; goals from touchdown, Honaker 3; time 12 1-2 and 10 minute halves.

Vanderbilt Equal for Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22.—Matched against the Southern champions—Vanderbilt University—the Yale 11 this afternoon found work out for it to prevent being scored on. The game ended without a score by either team.

The visitors knew football and the 11 worked with machine like precision and aggressively from the start. Only frequent flashes of brilliancy by the Yale men, such as C. H. Stout's run through a broken field, prevented them from crossing the Yale line.

Yale's lack of dash in the first two periods made it appear that the Blue was being outplayed, but in the third period with the ball in her possession on Vanderbilt's 35-yard line, Yale rushed persistently and vigorously and was on Vanderbilt's six yard line when the latter held for downs.

Three times during the game Yale had the ball on Vanderbilt's 10 yard line, only to be held for downs and once when Philbin fumbled Vanderbilt got the ball in as close proximity to the Yale line.

The field was slippery and the ball heavy, as rain fell constantly. Line-up, Yale.

Kilpatrick.....re.....Stewart
Brooks Skully.....re.....Freeland
Fuller.....re.....Metzger
Morris.....re.....Morgan
Childs Greenough.....re.....Brown
Paul.....re.....Noel
VanSinderen Brooks

Strout.....re.....L. Brown
Baker Deming.....re.....Neely
Daly.....re.....L. Morrison
Reilly Philbin.....re.....Williams
Score: Yale 0; Vanderbilt 0.

Referee, Fultz, Brown; umpire Williams, Pennsylvania; field judge, Cost

LAST LAP IS NEAR IN THE VOTING

Nominations Soon to Close and Contestants in Every District Are Getting Ready For Finale.

It was announced in yesterday's issue of the Star the nominations in the great voting contest are soon to close and anyone wishing to enter should do so now or they will find that a little later their opportunity will be lost. Never in the history of the State has there been so much interest displayed in any proposition as has there appeared to be in this contest and as the sixth week drew to a close far off in the distance can be heard a low rumble, which seems to be growing louder and louder. This to the contest department appears to be the act of preparation for the final close of the great battle of ballots. Deploying and skirmishing, each contestant is gathering their forces together exerting every effort for the final round-up.

The Strenuous Campaign.
The race is getting more exciting every moment as the contest draws nearer the day when thirty-four contestants residents of the territory who have participated in the gigantic proposition, will be rewarded for their strenuous campaign with the various prizes which they have justly earned.

Fired by Excitement.
Never before in the history of Wilmington or the State of North Carolina has there been so much interest centered upon one individual proposition since the exciting days of long ago.

Shower of Ballots.
Volley upon volley of ballots are being fired from every section of the Star's territory in North Carolina which ultimately find their way into the ballot box of the contest department where they are tabulated for the different contestants who are striving to be leaders in the contest.

Changes in Line-Up.
In the line-up today you will find several very important changes. Contestants who heretofore have been in the background have come to the front unexpectedly with a large number of votes which have not even touched their reserve.

Whirlwind Expected.
However, after next Monday there will no doubt be a line-up that will satisfy even the most skeptical that the contest is not only a success but an actual whirlwind.

In Race to Win.
Carefully and systematically has each contestant entered the contest with a determination to win, gathered subscriptions and vote coupons and they thought that they had better begin to cast the votes and show their friends that they were in the race to win.

The Special Offer.
Right now is the time to exert every effort as the special offer gives extra votes is positively the last special vote offer in connection with this contest and next week will slip by very quickly and an opportunity will be lost.

18,000 Extra Votes.
From now until next Saturday night a coupon good for 18,000 extra votes will be issued for every eighteen dollars in subscriptions turned into the contest department. These of course, must be new subscriptions. Besides this extra bonus of 18,000 votes the regular amount of votes will be issued on each subscription according to the prevailing schedule which is 1,200 votes for a six months subscription, 3,000 votes for a year's subscription and 15,000 for a three year's subscription.

System of Energy.
Energetic effort and system in your endeavor are what are going to make thirty-four contestants winners of the thousands of dollars in prizes and each and every participant in this contest should make it a point to devote one hour or more each day in securing subscriptions to enable them to be winners. The time is growing shorter every hour and the closing night will

be here almost before a contestant realizes it.

Opportunity Now.
In fact at 10 o'clock two weeks from tomorrow night the winners will be awarded, so if there is any opportunity possible for a contestant to secure a subscription which will count on the special offer it might be that one subscription that will make you a winner. It is far better that a contestant should win by several thousand votes than the loss by just a few hundred. Procrastination is the thief of time, and a few moments spent during the next few days might possibly make you a winner. Following is the count for today

DISTRICT I.
Counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett and Johnston, in North Carolina; Horry and Florence counties, in South Carolina.
Miss Charlotte Adkins, Southport, N. C., 24,102
Mrs. W. F. Porter, Lenoir, N. C., 23,250
Miss Blanche Bailey, Winterville, N. C., 19,415
Mrs. L. W. Strickland, Steadman, N. C., 16,540
Miss Pearl Blum, Lenoir, N. C., 16,735
Mrs. E. M. Nance, Fair Bluff, N. C., 15,990
Miss Annie Fries, Rockingham, N. C., 15,980
Miss Rosa Swain, Salisbury, N. C., 13,680
Miss Kiddle Hinnant, Kenly, N. C., 12,490
Miss Louise Sloan, Kenly, N. C., 12,490
Miss Ruth White, Shallotte, N. C., 11,615
Mrs. A. W. Jenkins, Jr., Fair Bluff, N. C., 10,960
Miss Kate Smith, Elkton, N. C., 10,680
Miss Kate Jordan, Crony, N. C., 10,490
Mrs. N. E. Powell, Lenoir, N. C., 10,490
Miss Maggie McRae, Vineland, N. C., 10,490
Miss Lala McRae, Lenoir, N. C., 9,990
Miss Laura Bell Clark, Clarkton, N. C., 9,100
Miss Nellie Clarke, Manchester, N. C., 9,000
Miss Annie Britts, Vass, N. C., 8,480
Miss Mattie McLaughlin, Raeford, N. C., 7,560
Miss Bessie Bile, Raeford, N. C., 7,215
Miss Ethel Sutton, Raeford, N. C., 6,790
Miss Alice Johnson, Raeford, N. C., 6,790
Miss Fossie Gerald, Dunn, N. C., 6,410
Miss Kate Carter, Lenoir, N. C., 6,250
Mrs. J. A. Huffman, Bladenboro, N. C., 6,250
Mrs. B. G. Levy, Conway, N. C., 5,990
Miss Rosa Shaw, Elizabethtown, N. C., 5,990
Miss Jewell Hall, Benson, N. C., 5,980
Miss Camilla Quisenberry, Burlington, N. C., 5,160
Miss Bessie Baldwin, Whiteville, N. C., 5,095
Miss Annie Burris, Southport, N. C., 4,970
Miss Carrie Butler, Lenoir, N. C., 4,970
Miss Helen Hand, Chadbourne, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mary Wright, Bladenboro, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mattie Barrington, Dunn, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mary Allen, Bolton, N. C., 4,910
Miss Kate Smith, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss Flora Cromarty, Garland, N. C., 4,910
Miss Eva Spill, Roseboro, N. C., 4,910
Mrs. R. S. Moore, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss Annie Aycock, Kenly, N. C., 4,910
Miss Bertha Benton, Vineland, N. C., 4,910
Miss Margaret Cline, Kenly, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mildred Edwards, Chadbourne, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mattie Gore, Longs, N. C., 4,910
Miss Beulah Grimes, Kenly, N. C., 4,910
Mrs. N. G. Hayville, Florence, N. C., 4,910
Miss E. W. Jones, Shallotte, N. C., 4,910
Miss Clara Lee, Benson, N. C., 4,910
Miss Irene Memory, Whiteville, N. C., 4,910
Miss Fannie Melvin, Whiteville, N. C., 4,910
Mrs. C. F. Powell, Conway, N. C., 4,910
Miss Ivy Larson, Dunn, N. C., 4,910
Miss Rebecca Perry, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss Caddie Purvis, Dunn, N. C., 4,910
Miss Ivey Porter, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss Ethel Fountain, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss L. J. Russell, Vineland, N. C., 4,910
Miss R. H. Hamblin, Chadbourne, N. C., 4,910
Miss G. M. Scott, Fayetteville, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mary Register, Elizabethtown, N. C., 4,910
Miss Mary Ryals, Benson, N. C., 4,910
Miss H. L. Singleton, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss Kate W. Clayton, Lenoir, N. C., 4,910
Miss May D. Woodard, Chadbourne, N. C., 4,910
Miss M. Youngblood, Fayetteville, N. C., 4,910
Miss Martha Simmons, Mintz, N. C., 4,910

DISTRICT II.
Counties of Robeson, Scotland, Richmond, Moore, Lee, Anson, in North Carolina; Marion and Marlborough counties in South Carolina.
Mrs. M. M. Singletary, Lumberton, N. C., 19,900
Mrs. Joe Thompson, Lumberton, N. C., 17,900
Miss Ethel Hammond, Lumberton, N. C., 16,900
Miss Elizabeth Wishart, Lumberton, N. C., 15,900
Miss Lizzie Yarboro, Jonesboro, N. C., 14,900
Mrs. Hugh R. Smith, Lee, N. C., 13,915
Miss Annie Stubbbs, Clio, S. C., 13,910
Miss Gussie Mitchell, Fairmont, N. C., 12,900
Miss Fannie Gilliam, Sanford, N. C., 12,900
Miss Annie Brewer, McColl, S. C., 12,900
Miss Alice Pearson, Red Springs, N. C., 12,900
Miss Bessie Gordon, Hamlet, N. C., 12,900
Miss Annie Jackson, Carthage, N. C., 12,900
Miss Alice Pearson, Red Springs, N. C., 12,900
Miss Rosa McMillan, Red Springs, N. C., 12,900
Miss Bert Kelley, So. Pines, N. C., 12,900
Miss Anna Moore, Wadesboro, N. C., 12,900
Miss M. Foxworth, Britton's Neck, N. C., 12,900
Miss Mabel Muse, Cameron, N. C., 12,900
Miss Kate McAllister, Pee Dee, N. C., 12,900
Miss Bessie Stanton, Red Springs, N. C., 12,900
Miss Annie Heggie, Mullins, S. C., 12,900
Miss Emma King, Sanford, N. C., 12,900
Miss Annie Wilson, Polkton, N. C., 12,900
Miss Lena Harley, Gibson, N. C., 12,900
Miss Lennie Beachum, Polkton, N. C., 12,900
Mrs. Bessie Bricker, Polkton, N. C., 12,900
Miss Lucile Blyden, So. Pines, N. C., 12,900
Miss Mary Copeland, Jonesboro, N. C., 12,900
Miss Bessie Cameron, Jonesboro, N. C., 12,900
Miss Josephine Harris, Jonesboro, N. C., 12,900
Miss Josie Doub, Jonesboro, N. C., 12,900
Miss Ethel Davis, Red Springs, N. C., 12,900

DISTRICT III.
That portion of the city of Wilmington north of Princess street.
Mrs. J. H. Niggett, 63,390
Miss Custer Meredith, 30,710
Miss Louise Powers, 25,955
Miss Marion Samuels, 25,955
Miss Gordon Thomson, 25,955
Miss Annie Dudley, 25,955
Mrs. M. L. Cox, 19,910
Miss Hortense Strickland, 13,940
Miss Barbara Rehder, 13,940
Miss Edna LaMer, 11,745
Miss Helen Bright, 9,940
Miss Sayelle Nixon, 9,940
Miss Lottie Conway, 8,265
Miss Lottie Pinks, 7,945
Miss Emily Yeager, 7,945
Miss Annie Lockman, 7,940
Mrs. Owen Smith, 7,930
Miss Lillian Queller, 7,930
Miss Louisa Vauzay, 6,995
Miss Lucile Burkholder, 6,995
Miss Maude Leon, 6,990
Miss Fannie Grainger, 6,970
Mrs. B. H. Jarnum, 6,915
Miss Josephine Swan, 6,915
Miss Ruth Pleasant, 4,790
Miss Martha Worth, 4,790
Mrs. G. P. Williams, 4,775
Miss Margarette Bergen, 4,780
Miss Pearl Hays, 4,780
Miss Grace Darden, 4,710
Miss Mable Bullock, 4,695
Miss Annie Barnes, 4,695
Miss Rosa Mae Furlong, 4,690
Miss Louise Geisler, 4,695
Mrs. N. E. Hiss, 4,690
Miss Geo. Grant, 4,690
Miss Lena Bell Boyles, 4,210
Miss Annie M. Gore, 4,210
Miss Maggie Smith, 4,210
Miss Mable Lousen, 4,210
Miss Ruby Higgs, 4,210
Miss Rosa Mae, 4,210
Miss Alice McInerney, 4,210
Miss Addie Brewer, 4,210
Miss Alberta Cressy, 4,210
Miss Fannie Chastan, 4,210
Miss Katie Ford, 4,210
Miss Lucy McIntosh, 4,210
Miss Mary Post, 4,210
Miss Hazel Black, 4,210
Miss Ollie Hembert, 4,210
Miss Annie Leah Mercer, 4,210
Miss Katherine Johnson, 4,210
Miss Vashli Pfister, 4,210
Miss Hazel Howie, 4,210
Miss Rosa Lorenz, 4,210
Miss Janie Elmore, 4,210
Miss Genevieve Dushan, 4,210
Miss Josephine, 4,210
Miss Maria Morrison, 4,210
Miss Adelaide Keld, 4,210
Miss Hazel, 4,210
Miss Laura W. Relf, 4,210
Miss Ursula Willis, 4,210
Miss Lois Couper, 4,210
Mrs. C. J. Roberts, 4,210
Miss Katie Clements, 4,210
Miss Mary Heath, 4,210
Miss Annie Murray, 4,210

Miss Ida Frye, Carthage, N. C., 2,980
Miss Cleonie Graham, Red Spgs., N. C., 2,910
Miss Pattie Gaff, Rowland, N. C., 2,910
Miss Cary Howard, Sanford, N. C., 2,910
Miss Bessie Laughlin, Broadway, N. C., 2,910
Miss Kate Allen, Kenly, N. C., 2,910
Miss Josie McNeill, Lumberton, N. C., 2,910
Miss Sadie McKensie, Lumberton, N. C., 2,910
Miss Annie McNeill, Lumberton, N. C., 2,910
Miss Virginia Pillow, Hamlet, N. C., 2,910
Miss Carrie McNeill, Red Spgs., N. C., 2,910
Miss Annie Fries, Rockingham, N. C., 2,910
Miss Annie Roper, Lumberton, N. C., 2,910
Miss Polly Smith, Jullins, S. C., 2,910
Miss Mattie Sewell, Carthage, N. C., 2,910
Miss Emma Taylor, Sanford, N. C., 2,910
Miss Mitchell Waddell, Carthage, N. C., 2,910
Miss Mildred Williams, Sanford, N. C., 2,910
Miss Clara Womble, Sanford, N. C., 2,910

Miss Frances Carroll, 2,990
Miss Annie Godwin, 2,475
Miss Lucile Page, 2,120

DISTRICT VI.
That portion of the city of Wilmington south of Princess street.
Miss Ella B. White, 61,370
Miss Lena Simmons, 49,210
Miss Margaret King, 49,210
Miss Billie Southern, 49,210
Miss Mattie King, 19,615
Miss Anna Harding, 14,765
Miss Eliza Collins, 14,765
Miss Eva Kinsky, 14,765
Miss Emma Lee Galloway, 14,765
Miss Dorothy Check, 14,765
Miss Mary Kingsbury, 14,765
Miss Sadie Lindquist, 14,765
Miss Lillian Allan, 14,765
Miss Lillian Davis, 14,765
Miss Willie Ferguson, 14,765
Miss Eliza Fleet, 14,765
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5 Cents

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY (Inc.)
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the
postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under act
of Congress, March 2nd 1879.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
THIS MORNING STAR, the oldest daily
newspaper in North Carolina, is published
daily except Monday, at 10 cents per copy, 25 cents
per month, \$1.50 for three months, \$5.00
for six months, \$10.00 for one year, in
advance, by mail, one year, \$10.00, six
months, \$5.00, three months, \$2.50.
ADVERTISING RATES may be had on
application and advertisers may feel assured
that through the columns of this paper
they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern
North Carolina and contiguous territory in South
Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards or thanks, com-
munications espousing the cause of a
private enterprise or a political candidate,
and like matter, will be charged at the rate of
10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance,
a half rate will be allowed. Announce-
ments of funerals, marriages, births, etc.,
will be charged under same conditions
except so much thereof as may be of news
value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before ex-
piration of contracts are charged transient
rates for time actually published. Pay-
ment for transient advertisements must be
made in advance. Contract advertisers will
not be allowed to exceed their space at
same rates or advertise anything foreign to
their regular business without extra charge.
Advertisements to occupy special place will
be charged for according to position de-
sired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office No. 51;
Editorial and Local rooms No. 61. Call
either if the other does not answer.

COMMUNICATIONS: unless they contain
important news, or discuss briefly and
properly subjects of real interest, are not
wanted; and if acceptable in every other
way, they will be invariably rejected unless
the real name of the author accompanies
the same, not necessarily for publication
but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sunday, October 23, 1910.

I wish I were able to go from the
East to the Tennessee line and tell
this message to all the people. I have
not long to live, I have children and
grandchildren; but I say to you that
no stroke of this right hand shall aid
in putting the Republican party over
these children and grandchildren. I
say it because I have tried it in the
past and, having tried it in the past
and having found nothing but ruin
and disgrace, I cannot help but fight it
now.—C. B. Watson.

There is no use in speaking in de-
rogatory terms of Walter Wellman's
big balloon escapade. Walter "sure
did" go down in a sea of glory.

If you hear of anybody's getting it
in the neck from stump speakers you
can guess who it is by remembering
who helped John Motley Morehead
put Col. E. C. Duncan out of business.

Says the Washington Herald: "It
is shocking to learn that a Kansas
City girl eloped with an electrician
and was married in a powerhouse." Yet,
she was lucky in marrying an
electrician so he could do the proper
thing in wiring her irate father.

The Columbia State observes: "An
Abbeville county man is reported to
have picked 503 pounds of cotton in
one day. That was a sportsmanlike
performance." Nevertheless, if the
Abbeville man had lifted 503 pounds
he would have become even more fa-
mous. Such is fame, anyhow.

President Taft has decided to sail
November 10th, to make an inspection
tour of the Panama Canal. As his de-
parture is scheduled two days after
the election, it may be a sign that he
has "give it up" and will get out of
the country rather than run the risk
of being invited to make a speech at
a Democratic celebration.

The Charleston News and Courier
makes this observation: "A Connecti-
cut girl who says she will not be
happy until she has married a full-
blooded Indian, indicates that she
wishes to get her share of the Okla-
homa graft." After she gets him the
"red devil" will be able to explain the
difference between the Indian mode
of scalping and getting snatched bald-
headed after the manner of the "pale
face."

Congressman Duncan E. McKinlay,
of California, who is making standpat
speeches in North Carolina, doesn't
let up in his eloquence long enough to
tell the voters of North Carolina why
the Republicans in his California dis-
trict recently repudiated him for an-
other term and nominated an insur-
gent who will go to Washington repre-
senting the people instead of special
interests. McKinlay also refrains
from making mention of the fact that
in Maine and in every other district
where he was a speaker, either the
Democrats or the insurgents repudi-
ated the doctrine he preaches.

An Atlanta dispatch yesterday
morning gave us an exhilarating ac-
count of the wild flight of a woman
who "got the scare of her life" when
a buxom young woman chased her
with a razor. It turned out to be a
"safety razor," but the Atlanta wo-
man exercised good judgment when
she took chances for safety by locking
herself in a room till neighbors called
the police and relieved the tense sit-
uation. The funny part of it was that
the young woman who "dressed" the
safety razor, still clutched it in her
hand and was mistress of the situa-
tion in a comedy or near-tragedy per-
formed by two comedienne.

STATE-WIDE GOOD ROADS.

The "Charlotte to Wilmington High-
way" can be greatly facilitated to-
wards its earliest completion by the
organization of County Good Roads
Associations. In every county from
New Hanover to Mecklenburg. Some
counties already have local associa-
tions but others which have not should
fall into line and organize them with-
out delay. The Charlotte to Wilming-
ton Highway must be constructed as
soon as possible and the organization
which was set on foot at Laurinburg
to achieve that purpose can succeed
in doing it all the quicker and better
if they had county associations to
cooperate with them in their import-
ant undertaking.

Counties which have not organized
associations should read elsewhere in
today's Star a circular letter which
is being sent out by State Geologist
Joseph Hyde Pratt, secretary of the
North Carolina Good Roads Associa-
tion, with headquarters at Chapel Hill.
The circular is sent out in further-
ance of the State Association's good
roads campaign throughout North
Carolina. It is in the interest of the
State-wide good roads movement, and
it impresses upon the live citizens of
every county in the State the fact
that the work of the State Association
along that line can best be accomplish-
ed by the organization of a county
good roads association in every coun-
ty in North Carolina, each local as-
sociation to be affiliated with the
State Association.

New Hanover County must have a
live and effective association, not only
for the purpose of participating in
this State-wide movement for good
roads, but for the special purpose of
lending every possible aid and encour-
agement to the continuous modern
highway to be constructed between
Wilmington and Charlotte. Dr. Pratt
wants meetings called in every coun-
ty for the purpose of organizing auxil-
iary associations and they can be eas-
ily organized under the plan of the
State Association. He will send to
the address of any citizen the outlines
of a constitution and by-laws for coun-
ty associations, together with informa-
tion and reasons for its formation and
the work that it can do. North Caro-
lina must keep abreast with the most
progressive States in the Union and
that can be done only by building a
network of good roads from the At-
lantic ocean to the Blue Ridge. This
is a work which we must encourage
if we are to make our State more val-
uable to ourselves and more attrac-
tive to home-seekers. There is bound
to be a big movement of settlers to
the South and the State which will
get good settlers quick will be the
State that has the best and the most
modern highways.

Columbus county sets a good exam-
ple in having organized a live county
association, and which is now en-
gaged in organizing township associations
to cooperate with its county associa-
tion. Columbus is one of the finest
counties in the State, but its progress
has been slow till a new spirit came
over its people. They became inno-
cuated with the spirit of modern pro-
gress, with the result that a great
development now is in progress in that
fine old county. The good roads
movement in that county has assumed
red hot proportions and it promises
not only to accentuate the advantages
and possibilities of that county but is
leading to a progressive development
that is bound to make Columbus one
of the foremost counties in the State.

We have been watching the earnest
efforts of the live workers in Colum-
bus and we are sure that the frequent
accounts of the activity and achieve-
ments in that county are attracting
wide-spread attention. Let all other
counties take the cue from Columbus
which has quit the rear and strided
to the front. All counties which
have no association should organize
at once and those which have organ-
ized should get a move on them.

It will be entirely too costly for la-
dies to qualify as voters. At every
registration they would have to pay
a fine for refusing to tell their age.

What portion of 30 cents we have
left after paying our high price gro-
cery bill will be bet that Nap Rucker
won't even Ty Cobb in that automobile
race on the Atlanta speedway.

Any Democrat and any Republican
can afford to eat crow rather than
swallow the discredited attorney of
the "repudiated bonds" syndicate who
made South Dakota a cat's paw to
rake money out of the North Carolina
State Treasury. The money which
was raked out was paid in by the Re-
publican and Democratic tax-payers of
North Carolina.

A soldier at Fort Sam Houston, San
Antonio, Texas, has invented a little
old tin contraption to contain needles,
thread and scissors, and it is offered
as "a substitute for a housewife." It
is described elsewhere in today's Star
and it is suggested as a good thing
for bachelors and soldiers. We raise
no kick against this new fangled sub-
stitute, but "the right sort of man"
should not hesitate for a moment to
throw it away and get him the real
article.

THE NAMELESS ONE.

Senator Simmons established the
rule that Marion Butler can't qualify
for entering the class entitled to en-
gage in joint debate on the stump.
Butler is simply ruled out on his re-
cord and this should be a sufficient les-
son to all men that if they want to be
recognized they must make a record
that is more or less entitled to re-
spect at a joint discussion, according
to the ruling of Senator Simmons.

It remained for Senator Overman
however, to put the ex-Populist Sen-
ator in the "nameless" class. At Bur-
lington on Thursday night Overman
spoke an hour and forty minutes on
the political issues in which he re-
viewed a certain political record full
of treason, stratagem, spolia, trickery,
infamy and deception, but he referred
to the politician who made the record
as "the nameless one." Verily, verily,
it has come to a pretty pass when
Mary Ann gets to be unmentionable in
the refined atmosphere of the hus-
tings.

It is quite probable that Overman
and Simmons have been reading what
numerous prominent Republicans
have been saying about State Republi-
can Chairman Morehead's right bow-
er in the game being played by a mas-
querader alleged to be "the respecta-
ble Republican party of North Caro-
lina." At least one of the bunco-steer-
ers for this game is getting all that
is coming to him, except a lot more.
As hereinbefore remarked, it is quite
possible that North Carolina's distin-
guished and honored United States
Senators have largely taken their cue
from Republican opinions freely ex-
pressed concerning Morehead's con-
trivance in undermining the "referees."
Indeed, they may have come across
this delectable deliverance from the
Hon. Chas. F. McKesson, Morganton's
Republican speller, who is something
of a hot number when it comes to elo-
quence on the stump:

"Where Butler wins in infamy,
where Butler wins in fraud. His
disapproval is a badge of honor. De-
spised, disowned, discredited and dis-
crowned by the decency of the State,
an office gained by his endorsement
has about it the odor of the brothel
and bawery, and a commission coming
through his hands is punctured by the
stiletto of a highwayman. The Presi-
dent and Senators Pearson and Carter
will soon discover that his pretended
power is but the radiant shine of the
serpent, a skeleton without the color
or current of life. If he and his Wash-
ington hireling dominate the Republi-
can party in its leadership, it deserves
common and universal defeat and the
loyal Republicans of the State will
throttle the freebooters, whose only
motto is 'spoils,' and whose only bat-
tery is 'boodle.'"

Charlie McKesson certainly knows
how to spit it out. He was to have
delivered a Republican speech in
Statesville Tuesday night, but ac-
cording to the Statesville Landmark
it was called off, "as it was feared the
brief notice of the appointment might
not attract a crowd worthy of the oc-
casion." However, the Landmark,
grieved over McKesson's failure to
show up and give it a chance to re-
port his speech, reproduced the above
remarks made by Col. McKesson June
19, 1906, when the North Carolina Re-
publicans were endeavoring to keep
out of the slimy coil of the Sampson-
ian.

Republicans not of the baser kind
have the opportunity on the 8th of
November to repudiate Butler and
teach young Mr. Morehead the lesson
that when he wants to "respectabil-
ize" his party he should be very care-
ful how he picks his purification as-
sociates.

Morehead seems to have been mis-
taken in selecting his equilibrator.

Uncle Joe continues to saw wood
but after the election he will be pret-
ty apt to spit fire.

On the 8th of November the Republi-
cans should join the Democrats in
making it unanimous against Butler-
ism.

A New York paper notes that a
woman of that great city paid \$3,000
"to have her face renovated." Prob-
ably she was a poor pie-faced creature
who couldn't run her face any longer
at the corner grocery because she
wasn't able to pay the high prices
brought about by the Aldrich tariff
law.

Some people labor under the delu-
sion that everything done by the Gov-
ernment is the acme of correctness
and perfection. The fact of the busi-
ness is, the government really is a
lot of politicians who succeed or blun-
der in accordance with their chances
and purposes. Whatever is done is
accomplished on an extravagant scale,
while chances for incompetency may
be equally distributed between the
Federal and State governments. Two
defects and inaccuracies of the census
as taken under the auspices of polit-
icians, furnishes one more reason why
we have our doubts about the econ-
omy and effectiveness of any business
conducted under government auspices.
We don't think much of business as
it is conducted by either National or
State governments. The administra-
tion of laws is one thing and business
conducted by politicians of any kind
is another.

A FUSION REMINISCENCE.

In today's Star we re-publish from
the Chattanooga Times a stirring and
splendid article from the pen of Col.
W. F. Robertson, formerly of Wilming-
ton, but now a resident of Chattano-
oga, Tenn. Col. Robertson's adopted
State is hesitating on the brink of po-
litical ruin, and, like the sterling man
and estimable citizen that he is, he
comes to the rescue of Tennessee with
a graphic and eloquent appeal to Ten-
nesseans not to commit State suicide
by swallowing fusion between Tennes-
see radicals and misguided Demo-
crats who are about to commit har-
kari.

As an adopted son of Tennessee,
Col. Robertson, in writing to the
Times as he does, is exhibiting the
deep interest and fidelity of a Ten-
nessean who is concerned in the best
interests of Tennessee. He was an
adopted son of North Carolina and
after many years residence in Wil-
mington proved himself to be as loyal
and devoted a Carolinian as any
Tar Heel in the bunch. In every re-
spect, from a social and civic stand-
point, Col. Robertson took a leading
part in the affairs of Wilmington, and
he served officially in a way that made
him one of our city's most useful and
respected citizens, interested in her
progress and welfare—morally, politi-
cally and industrially. He carried
with him to Chattanooga the confi-
dence and regards of the entire peo-
ple of Wilmington, but they congratu-
late Chattanooga that he is identified
with that city and manifests a whole-
some loyalty to Tennessee. We can
judge which is the right side in Ten-
nessee from the side which Col. Rob-
ertson is on in the serious political
fight which is now being waged in
that State.

In his warnings to his fellow Ten-
nesseans, Col. Robertson points them
to the horrible days of "fusion" in
North Carolina, a period which was
one of the unhappiest and most disas-
trous in all the history of the beautiful
city of Wilmington. Tennesseans
should heed his cry of alarm. He has
not overdrawn the picture of distress,
ruin and bloodshed brought on by
"fusion" in North Carolina, but the
story is only hinted at in what he
writes in the Times, for a complete
story of the dark and troublous days
of 1908 in this fair land would fill a
volume and startle every man in Ten-
nessee who loves his State and hopes
to save her.

North Carolinians should also read
and take to heart what Col. Robertson
says to Tennesseans who may be
on the eve of plunging their State in-
to despair and ruin by aiding the fu-
sion movement in that fine Southern
State. In North Carolina we also have
on our hands a fight to preserve the
integrity, the peace, the honor and
the safety of North Carolina from a
vampirism from which God deliver
us.

CURRENT COMMENT.

With one of the biggest crowds in
the history of the city it was notice-
able that there was very little intoxi-
cation, either in the city or at the
fair grounds.—Raleigh Times.

In explanation of the fact that
Charlotte has nearly doubled its popu-
lation in the past ten years, the Rich-
mond News-Leader remarks: "The
system of exceptionally good roads
around Charlotte renders it excep-
tionally easy to get in to the town." A
point well made. Good roads have
had more to do with Charlotte's in-
crease in population than has had the
loudly trumpeted extension of corpo-
rate limits.—Charlotte Chronicle.

We call special attention to a story
in this morning's paper which, takes
note of the new use found for eastern
Carolina truck farms. Just outside
of Wilmington there are five acres
now producing two bales of cotton to
the acre after two crops of truck
have been gathered. This land is
like a great deal of other truck land,
possessing as its chief virtue the ca-
pacity for a high degree of fertiliza-
tion. What is done upon it can be
done elsewhere. The acreage thus
doubly employed near Wilmington will
be greatly increased next year.

Not many years ago the suggestion
that sand, waste land could produce
large crops of anything would have
been laughed to scorn. But such land
demonstrated its value for truck ar-
most as soon as the attempt was
made. Now it is proved that two
bales of cotton to the acre can be pro-
duced—as a byproduct. This cotton,
let us remember, sells for \$70 or more
a bale. Compared with such a show-
ing, the Western boomer's offer at
high prices of land which must be
expensively irrigated and is miles from
anywhere looks wretched indeed. We
people in the South only need to learn
how to utilize our resources. In this
endeavor we are now making progress
almost as rapidly as could be desired
—Charlotte Observer.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

Governmental Affairs at Peking Not Al-
together Satisfactory.
Peking, Oct. 22.—A surprising revolt
has taken place against the govern-
ment. The Imperial senate, not yet
three weeks old, has voted to memo-
rialize the throne for the early open-
ing of a general parliament. This
action appears to indicate that the
new senate will not be a subservient
mock institution, but one with which
the grand council must reckon.
As far back as last June a formal
demand was made for the immediate
convocation of a National Parliament,
the establishment of which has been
promised for the year 1915. An im-
perial decree was then issued, refus-

ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE

GREAT BARGAIN OPPORTUNITIES in SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

This great event starts Monday Morning, October 24th, at 9:00
o'clock. One interesting feature of the week will be the spe-
cial 30-minutes sale each day, morning and evening.

Monday Morning, October 24th, 10:30 to 11, and
Monday Evening, 4:30 to 5:00, will sell 3,000 yards
Cheviot Suiting, solid stripes and figures, fast col-
ors, 10 and 12 1/2c goods
the yard for 5c
Limit, six yards to the customer

Tuesday Morning, October 25th, 10:30 to 11, and
Evening 4:30 to 5:00, 25c Ribbon, fancy plaid,
solid Taffeta and Satin Messaline, big assort-
ment and a wonderful
range of colors, only 10c
Limit, five yards to a customer.

Wednesday Morning, October 26th, 10:30 to 11, and
Evening, 4:30 to 5:00, black Taffeta
silk Petticoats at 2.50
Limit, one to a customer.

Thursday Morning, October 27th, 10:30 to 11 and
Evening, 4:30 to 5:00, 100 \$1.50 large size Smyr-
na Rugs, just one-half
price at 75c
Limit, one to a customer.

Friday Morning, October 28th, 10:30 to 11 and Even-
ing, 4:30 to 5:00, fine China Plates
at, each 5c
Cup and Saucer at, each 5c
Limit, five to a customer.

Also 1,000 yards, double width fancy Sulting, sold ev-
erywhere for 10c, for 30
minutes only, the yard 5c
Saturday, October 29th, no special hour sale, but
special all day.

One dollar's worth of merchandise will be given
to every customer purchasing a pair of the Dolly
Madison Shoes for ladies, or the Crawford Shoes
for men. The customer to select the merchandise
wanted. These well known brands need no recom-
mendation, the Dolly Madisons sell for \$3.00 and
\$3.50; the Crawford for \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

All the week, or while they last, one lot of \$1.00
Royal Worcester Corsets sup-
porters attached, for 50c

Ladies' Heavy Sweaters, red and grey, 32
to 44, special for the week at 49c

Big Variety of La-
dies' Dressing
Sashes, and
Kimonas.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

THE FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CAR FARE.

Extra sales people
will be here to
serve you. Ever-
ything sold for
cash.



Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

are made to shape fash-
ionably, to fit comfortably
—not to rust, break or tear.

Regardless of price, a Warner's
shape must be style and comfort
perfection—standing, sitting or
walking.

The fabrics are especially
woven for lightness and strength;
the boning is the unbreakable,
resilient, rust-proof, celluloid-
tipped boning, double
throughout the corset,
interlined and wrapped
in double folds of
cloth, making it
impossible for
the bones to
push through.

Buy a Warner's—Give it hard wear. You will find it equal
to whatever wearing strain you may put upon it.

We guarantee to your merchant every pair of Warner's Corsets—
guarantee them to fit comfortably, not to rust, break or tear.

STYLES TO SUIT EVERY FIGURE

From \$1.00 to \$7.00 per pair

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

Sold in Wilmington by C. H. FORE & CO., only,
113 MARKET STREET.

WOMAN WAS ARRESTED.

Unlawful Possession of Revenue
Stamps Charged.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Clara
S. Staehle, formerly of Richmond, was
arrested here today while about to
leave for Baltimore. The charge was
unlawful possession of United States
revenue stamps. The defendant said
her first husband, named Smith, who
died 18 months ago was a clerk in
the Internal Revenue Office at Rich-
mond and that he had given them to
her. She was released upon her
own recognizance to appear before
United States Commissioner Brady at
Richmond, November 17th, and leaves
tonight for Baltimore where her sister
resides.

SERIES ON REFORMATION.

Will Begin at St. Paul's Evangelical
Lutheran Church Tonight.
Beginning tonight the Rev. W. A.
Snyder, pastor of St. Paul's Evangeli-
cal Lutheran Church, will preach a se-
ries of sermons on the Reformation,
in simple story form, so that everyone
may recall, or learn the historical basis
of the Lutheran Church, and the
causes and events which led up to
present day Protestantism. All interest-
ed in such historical descriptions are
cordially invited to hear the series. At
this morning's German service there
will be a sermon on Reformation doc-
trines.

SCHOONER EDWARD R. BAIRD.

Will Go 36 Miles Up the Northeast
River for Cargo of Lumber.
Capt. Geo. Bennett, of the schooner
Edward R. Baird, Jr., which is dis-
charging cargo of coal at the Ocean
fisheries, below Wilmington, was in
the city yesterday and last night. Mon-
day Capt. Bennett will take his boat
up the Northeast river to a point op-
posite Burgaw, a distance of 36 miles
from Wilmington, for cargo of lumber,
which will be taken to Seaford, Del.
The cargo will consist of about 350,000
feet. It was stated last night that this
will be the first time a boat the size
of the Baird has ever before attempt-
ed to go 36 miles up Northeast.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK
Oct. 7-11.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Wilmington Banker Writes Most Interestingly of His Travels.
Banff, Alta., Oct. 18, 1910.
Editor Star:—We arrived here to night on time in a snow storm. Spent Friday in Banff and Saturday in Jasper.

solid looking cities." Seattle is the largest and handsomest, in fact its situation is naturally beautiful, and its wide-awake people are using the best engineering skill in the country to add to its natural beauty. The city is between Lake Washington and Puget Sound, and it's many hills seen from the highest one, are covered with residences and parks. In the business center they are cutting down the hills with water forced through pipes by powerful steam pumps, and carrying the earth to the flats to make more land on the water front. Mount Ranier, 15,000 feet high, and capped with perpetual snow, is in sight. Spend a very pleasant two hours with the Kiddies, Frank Mearse, who are always glad to see people from Williamson.

The leading men in the city drove the party through fifty miles of the streets, as did those of Portland and Tacoma yesterday morning.

We arrived at Vancouver but as it was Sunday, there was no sight-seeing. It is a fine city with handsome hotels and other buildings. We have been two days coming from there to this point, and are now on the east side of the "Great Divide" on the summit of the Rockies. Although it has rained with oceans of fog, we could see the snow covered mountains all along the line of this marvellous railroad. Someone has said that there are fifty snow-capped peaks in honor of it. If the weather is good, we will go back thirty miles to Legnan to drive three miles to Lake Louise, up in the clouds. We arrived there too late tonight, and the party are anxious to go back, especially the ladies.

I don't want to make this hurriedly written letter too long, but I must say something about the timber to be seen here, and the trees. A millman at Tacoma, who has made a fortune, told me that the daily output of lumber there was three million feet, and he showed me a flag pole 196 feet high in one stick. The lumber trade here is depressed as it is in the East.

MR. AND MRS. GOODING RETURN

**Were Members of Pathfinding Tour
in Their Handsome Automobiles**

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gooding, of this city, who were members of the Char-

lotte to Wilmington pathfinding party in their handsome touring car, a Lo comobile, have returned to the city

shipped to them, not caring to take the South Carolina tour with the oth-

er party. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding were delighted with the trip and their car carried itself all the way magnificently by contrary to an erroneous report by telegraph that the big car had been stuck in the mud out of Charlotte. They were pleased with their visit to Charlotte, the Queen City of North Carolina, and were in every way delighted with the behavior of their Landmobile which they brought from Norfolk overland some time ago.

Have your eyes examined by Dr. Vineberg, the eye specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. **

THE

The Ladies' Coat Suits, Coats and Dresses in Wilmington

THIS department has been very busy during the past two weeks. We are showing a complete line. Suits from \$12.50 to \$50.00. No need to send away or even look elsewhere for Suits, Dresses, Furs, Waists and Rain Coats. No charge made for alterations. Work done by experts and fit is guaranteed.

Buster Brown's

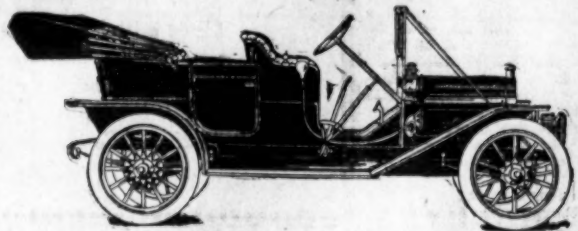


There is but one best stocking for school children—the famous Buster Brown's guaranteed stockings. They are staunchly reinforced at heel, toe and knee, where the hard knocks and the rubs come, and yet the reinforced parts are peculiarly soft and easy on the feet. Besides, they look better, fit better and wear longer. For years we have made a specialty of knitting children's stockings—the kind that are free from holes, but which have all the freshness and glossiness characteristic of silk hose.

GUARANTEED STOCKINGS

DARN! WHY DARN? If you buy **Buster Brown's Guaranteed Hosiery** for the whole family there will be no darning to do.

E. M. F. "30"



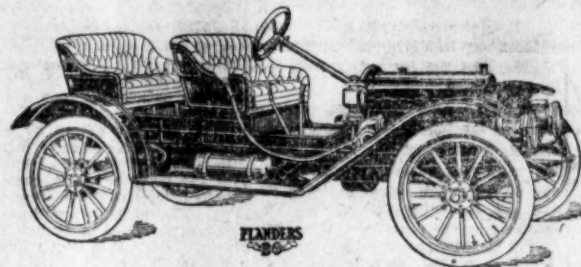
The Official Pathfinder, Wilmington to Charlotte Highway Association.

This car made the full trip both ways, keeping the line of road as per the advertised schedule, stopping the first night at Rockingham, second night at Charlotte, third night at Bennettsville, S. C., and at home in Wilmington on the fourth night. The motor never missed an explosion, and at no time was the car stopped for mechanical troubles during the whole run. At no place was it necessary to push or otherwise assist this car in taking the fearful clay hills in the section of the road west of the Pee Dee River, where the worst part of the route was encountered. Clay roads under construction and sobbed with water from an all day's downpour of rain had no terrors for the wonderfully powerful motor of the E. M. F. "30." It was seldom necessary to put her in the low gear, as most of them were taken in the intermediate, with an ease and smoothness that was a revelation to the party of four who were passengers in her for the trip. The run home was simply a joy ride until the swamps of Bladen and Columbus counties, much swollen by the recent storms, retarded her progress. The distance covered was 449 miles total for the trip.

Do not go out of town to buy your car. We need your business; you may need our assistance.

Our prices are the same as those offered you elsewhere when you are willing to accept the same goods.

Flanders "20"



The two styles shown above are in stock for delivery immediately, in either 60-inch tracks or the narrow tread.

Our demonstrating cars are at your service for a run at any time that will suit your convenience.

We are anxious to show you, and you will do well to investigate our proposition before investing your good money in something that will give you less return in the way of satisfactory operation.

If you are thinking of buying a car, let us talk it over with you.

Don't rush into the matter of buying a car until you have investigated its merits and the manner of people who are behind it.

If you are interested in a higher priced car, we can give you:—

**The Thomas Flyer
The Firestone-Columbus
The Inter-State
The Empire Roadster**

W. D. MacMILLAN, Jr. MOTOR CARS

SOCIETY

Miss Mary T. Hayden left Friday night for Raleigh, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Mrs. Marsden Bellamy and two children have gone to Tarboro, where they will spend some time with Mrs. Bellamy's parents.

Mrs. Mary Wood Burkholder and two daughters, Misses Mariam and Virginia, after a pleasant visit to relatives here, left yesterday for their home in Brunswick, Ga.

The formal opening of the Cape Fear Golf Club will take place about November 1st. An invitation has been received from the Charlotte Club asking for a tournament between teams representing the Charlotte and Cape Fear Clubs and the same is now being considered. A tournament between Greensboro and Cape Fear Clubs may also be arranged.

Friends in the city have received the following invitations:
Mr. and Mrs. Paris Horton Walsh
Request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter
Lucile Pate
to
Mr. George Saville Brown
on the afternoon of November second
nineteen hundred and ten
at half after five o'clock.
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church
Wilmington, North Carolina.

Handsomely engraved invitations reading as follows have been received by friends in the city and elsewhere:
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cortland Davis
request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter
Lillian Grant
to
Mr. Adolph Ahrens
on the evening of Tuesday, the first
of November
nineteen hundred and ten
at six o'clock
Three hundred and twenty-one South
Fifth Street,
Wilmington, North Carolina
Both the bride-elect and the prospective groom are well known and popular Wilmingtonians and announce of their approaching marriage with

been received with much interest.

REHEARSALS FOR THE BIG MUSICAL PLAY.

Rehearsals for "Spielgartenfest," the big musical play to be presented November 18th and 19th for the district nurse fund are progressing satisfactorily and the Ministering Circle King's Daughters, under whose auspices the production will be given are much pleased with the prospects for another financial and artistic success. There are still more places in the already large cast for adults and children, the ladies desiring to fill all groups, and especially invite those who have talent to come forward with their services and assist them in a worthy cause. The success of "Spielgartenfest" two years ago is a guarantee that Mr. Foote will give the people something in the entertainment line worth the price of admission; all that is needed now is the participants.

There will be two distinct performances in the "Spiel." On both afternoons Mr. Foote will produce his comic opera "The Two Vagabonds" with children only. At the night performances Mr. Foote will give a pot pourri of opera, minstrelsy, comedy and comedians galore, including singing and dancing, solos, duets, choruses, and novelties. The entire cast will number in the hundreds, each act and musical number being specially attractive with pretty costumes and electric effects.

A general rehearsal is called for all adults in the new Woolvin building Monday night.

"THE CHAPERON" FOR THURSDAY EVENING.

A pleasing and realistic comedy sketch, "The Chaperon," will be given Thursday evening, October 27th, at the Boys' Brigade Armory, under the auspices of the Philaetha Class of Grace M. E. church. The cast is composed of the young ladies of the class and it promises to be the feature home-talent entertainment of the season. Those who are to appear in the play are taking much interest in their respective parts, with a view of making the event a complete success. The comedy is most interesting and the proceeds of the entertainment will be contributed to the fund for building

a class room, which will be an addition to Grace church. The admission will be 25c.

The programme, including the cast of characters and the part taken by each, is as follows:

Act I—Jack and Jill—Scene—Reception Hall at Crandon Hall.

Act II—The Chaperon—Scene—An Artist's Studio.

Act III—"Like Other Girls"—Scene—Drawing Room of Mrs. Dyncourt at Selbourne.

Characters:

Miss Morong—Principal of Crandon Hall—Miss Midget.

Mrs. Dyncourt, of Selbourne—Mrs. A. L. Freeman.

Mademoiselle Jeanne or "Johnny"—Miss Agnes Chastain.

Joyce Dyncourt, or "Jack"—Miss May Houston.

Miriam, the Gypsy—Miss Grace O'dell Craig.

Jill, the Wolf—Miss May Hall.

Nora, Mrs. Dyncourt's Maid—Miss Jennie Corbett.

Pupils: Phyllis Reynolds—Miss Lucille Riley; Barbara Creighton—Miss Sue Brinkley; Judith Grey—Miss Lillian Davis; Suzanne Horton—Mrs. J. Utly King.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Marshall Shrier returned yesterday from a visit to New York City.

—Mr. A. B. Skelding, general manager of the Tidewater Power Company, returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to New York and Atlantic City.

—Among those who attended the State Fair in Raleigh the past week, all of whom have returned are: Justice George Harris, Messrs. Walter E. Goff, Duncan McEachern, Walter E. Yopp, W. H. Shearin, Nathan J. Williams, Wm. M. Bellamy, Percy Wells, W. H. McEachern and Simon W. Sanders.

—Mr. R. G. Rabin, purser of the Carallina Yacht Club, announced yesterday that the club will remain open today for the accommodation of members.

DIED.

TYLER—At his home at Winter Park Gardens, Friday evening, October 21st, at 9:15, THAD F. TYLER, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from late residence, this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Bellevue. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

—Alderman Fred W. Bonitz has returned from a business trip to Washington and New York.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The British steamer Basuta, Capt. Thompson, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with cargo of 10,200 bales of cotton, valued at \$770,000. The vessel and cargo are by Alexander Sprunt & Son.

—By deed filed for record yesterday C. S. VanAmringe transfers to B. O. Stone, for \$100 and other considerations, lot on south side of Orange, 65 feet east of Sixth Street, 29x150 feet in size.

—Mr. J. D. Nutt, Deputy Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, will leave tomorrow for Randolph, Randolph county, where Tuesday night he will institute a new Knights of Pythias lodge, Pythianism in North Carolina continues to grow rapidly.

—A wagon with two bales of cotton, grown in East Wilmington, was drawn through the streets yesterday morning and attracted considerable interest. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that cotton can be grown very successfully and profitably in this county.

—The schooners Florence Howard, Capt. Farrow, and Harry Prescott, Capt. Philbrook, arrived in port yesterday from New York. The Prescott brings cargo of salt to the Seaboard and the Howard comes light to receive cross-ties from R. T. Windley; vessels to C. D. Maffitt.

—Mrs. McKinstry, who has been lecturing at the Advent Christian church, corner Church and Fourth streets, will give two lectures today, this morning on "The Scarlet Beast and His Rider," and this evening on "The Fifth Empire." She will continue her lectures through the week.

—Mrs. Chas. Butler will sing at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church this morning during the offertory and at the First Presbyterian church immediately after the sermon. At the men's meeting at Fifth Street M. E. church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock she will sing, "The Holy City." She will also sing at Fifth Street church tonight.

—Nelson Davis, an aged and respected colored man of East Wilmington, died yesterday morning at 12:30 o'clock. He was a member of the G. A. R., also of Isadore Fountain No. 1277, U. O. of T. R. The funeral will be held at Piney Grove A. M. E. church in East Wilmington this morning at 10:30 o'clock and the interment will be in the National cemetery.

CREW DESERTS SCHOONER

Make Raft From Deck Lumber and in Dead Hour of Night Set Adrift—Leave Humorous Note for the Captain.

Capt. John Douglas, the popular master of the schooner John Roll, loaded here about ten days ago with cargo of lumber for New York, and which has been at Southport since that time awaiting favorable weather to sail for its destination, was in the city yesterday and reported to United States Commissioner George Harris that his crew, consisting of four seamen, who recently came here from Norfolk, Va., on Friday night made a raft from the deck lumber and set adrift some time before daylight, leaving a humorous note, for the captain as to their purposes, etc.

It will be recalled that shortly after the arrival here some weeks ago the vessel's crew was discharged by the United States Commissioner, following a controversy between the captain and his men, due, it is said, to the fact that the seamen had received too much money in advance, and Captain Douglas secured an entire new crew sent here from Norfolk, Va. About ten days ago the vessel cleared with her cargo of lumber, but after reaching Southport it was deemed advisable to put in there for a few days until the passage of the northeast storm and hurricane, which was then reported to be on its way up the coast.

The new crew had also received considerable advances from the captain of the vessel. Some time during Friday night, the crew, unbeknowning to the captain, took two long ladders from the vessel and to these they put 16-inch planks, making a complete raft. A member of the crew scribbled a letter to the captain in which he said that the crew had decided to go South in an airship; that they liked the captain all right, but would give most anything for a photograph of him taken immediately after reading the epistle, and winding up by advising the captain to tie up until spring as all boats are now headed for the South and not seeking transportation to North-n ports. The crew then gently launched the raft and as there was an ebb tide about the time they are supposed to have

embarked it is very probable that they were taken out to sea. The steamer Isabelle, bound from Wilmington to Little River, passed down the river during the night and it is thought here that the seamen were picked up as sailors of an abandoned vessel. Efforts are being made to locate the seamen and if they are found will be brought here and given hearing before United States Commissioner Harris.

REVIVAL AT TRINITY.

Rev. Chas. A. Jones to Assist Pastor This Week.

Rev. E. R. Welch, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, corner 9th and Market, begins his revival this morning. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Tomorrow night Rev. Chas. A. Jones, of Scotland Neck, will arrive and assist while the meeting continues. Mr. Jones is one of the most forceful and successful evangelists in the North Carolina Conference. He is entirely consecrated and filled with the Spirit and is both an entertaining and convincing speaker. The public generally is invited to all the services. An interesting song service will precede the preaching, for which practice has been held a goodly part of the week.

Mr. Jones recently attended the Moody Bible Institute at Northfield, Mass., and later held a great camp meeting on the old John Allen Camp meeting grounds at Strong, Maine. Concerning this meeting Rev. W. P. Holloman writes to the Raleigh Christian Advocate as follows: "The people of Strong have only words of praise for Brother Jones. His strong, original, pungent sermons, delivered in demonstration of the Spirit and with power, made a very potent impression on the congregations that listened to him. But even more than this, the sweet tender spirit of the man and the genuineness of his transparent Christian character gave a peculiar charm to his words and force to all his administrations. He is unquestionably one of the most successful and trustworthy workers in his special field that this camp-meeting has ever enjoyed."

During the week song services will begin promptly at 7:30 and preaching at night. Announcement as to day services will be made later.

At Joyland Tomorrow.

The new Edison machine at Joyland was used for the first time last night and gave entire satisfaction, a marked improvement in the pictures being noted. All that disagreeable flicker of the pictures has been eliminated. A splendid programme has been arranged for tomorrow, consisting of two fine dramas and one comedy subject, and there will also be a new song.

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—Frost was reported this morning at several places in Louisiana. At Mer Rouge the thermometer registered 34 at 7 o'clock and the frost was the heaviest reported this early in years. It is not believed any serious damage was done cotton in this State. The forecast is for continued cold weather tomorrow.

"You'll Like Blue Ribbon." These famous extracts have a reputation for quality. Blue Ribbon Lemon and Vanilla Extracts are the most delicious made.

Try a Star Business Local

Always Fresh Candies

Nunnally's are not only the highest grade candies you can buy, but the freshest. Every box we sell has been shipped us by fast express.

"None like Nunnally's" J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO., Agents.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 27.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1910.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,433.

PROTECTION AND LABORER

Answer to Letter of Inquiry, Governor Kitchin Makes True Explanation of What Does and Does Not Regulate Labor.

In reply to a letter of inquiry as to what he said in a certain speech, Governor Kitchin has written the following letter, which amply explains itself:

Mr. C. L. Harris, Mayodan, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 7th has been received.

I did not state that the only hope was for our laborers to be paid the same wages as foreigners, but I conclusively showed, I think, that the tariff did not regulate wages. Since 1607, long before we had a tariff, American wages were higher than European wages. The workmen of Australia got higher wages than those of North Carolina. The people of the State of Washington, having the same tariff that we have, get twice as much wages; and the people of Alaska, with the same tariff, get four times as much wages as our people. The sugar planters in Louisiana, having high protection, pay no more wages than the Louisiana cotton grower, who is unprotected. The protected man in no city pays more wages for the same class of work than the unprotected man, and pays no more for his food, flour, or any other article. Our so-called protected laborers get no more wages than our unprotected carpenters, masons, painters, etc. The ability to pay high wages does not result in high wages. The highly rich pay no higher wages for the same labor than the poor pay.

I argued that since our American cotton mills are already producing more cotton manufactures than the American people consume, and are thereby compelled to sell millions of dollars of them abroad in competition with foreign goods, that we must either stop building new mill sand enlarging old ones, or we must sell increasing quantities of manufactured goods to foreign people; that in order to build up a foreign trade in cotton goods we must compete in foreign markets with foreign goods; that to do this our manufacturers, since they are not in a monopoly, and therefore cannot overcharge our people to make up for small profits or possible losses in the foreign market, must be in position to make goods more economically than we do now.

Admitting that our mill owners are up to date and the most intelligent in the world, and that the American laborer does more work in the same number of hours than any other laborer does more work in the same time, and that the tariff on mill machinery and supplies should be reduced to a revenue basis, and thus enable our mills to be equipped and supplied from \$300 to \$400 in the thousand dollars cheaper than at present.

Mill owners, clerks, and other employees should have the opportunity of clothing themselves, equipping their homes and in every way taking care of themselves and their families free from the oppression of a protective policy. This could be done by reducing the tariff on all articles to a revenue basis.

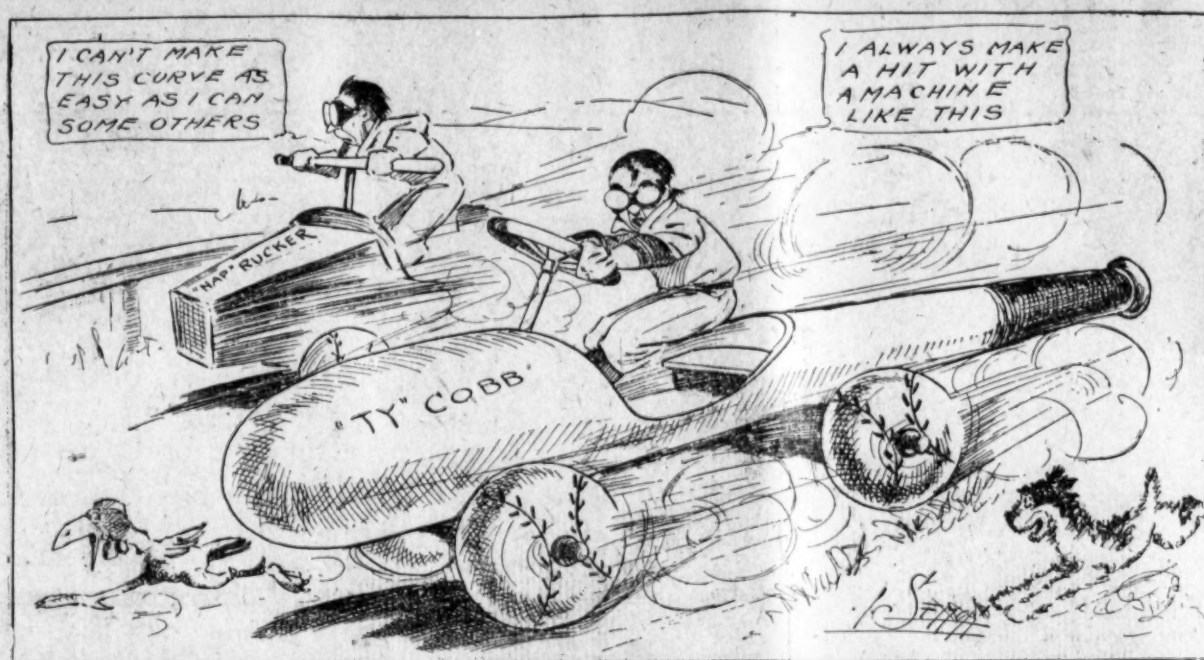
The entire wages paid in American cotton mills is less than 27 per cent. of the value of the manufactured product. A 15 per cent. tariff on the value of manufactured products will more than pay the difference in wages in England and the United States, and yet we have an average tax of 50 per cent. on manufactures on the tariff list.

No Democrat favors free trade, but every one favors a tariff for revenue. Free-trade England pays more wages than any other country in Europe, protected or otherwise, and her wages have increased 80 per cent. since she adopted the free-trade policy. An English weaver gets \$6.86 a week wages and for shorter hours. Factory wages have been increasing here and elsewhere for a hundred years, and will continue to increase. Improved machinery enables labor to earn more, and improved social conditions demand more wages.

The laborer should have the right to spend his wages without paying tribute to protection. Under the protective policy, the American laborer is compelled to pay from \$12.50 to \$16 for goods, which the English laborer buys at \$10. The Englishman pays \$10.39 for a suit of woolen clothes, which costs the American \$20. The latter's wife pays twice as much for a pair of kid gloves. She pays \$1.50 more for a hundred pounds of sugar than the Englishman's wife. She pays practically twice as much for her woolen blankets, flannels, and shawls; 50 per cent. more for woolen carpets and hats. She pays more for her cutlery, crockery, stoves, and for a majority of the articles to clothe herself and family and equip her home.

The primary purpose of the protective policy is to enable the protected interests to charge the American people more for goods than they would otherwise have to pay.

If labor got the benefit of the increased prices the benefit would be divided among millions instead of thousands, and the American conscience would not be so deeply aroused over protection's iniquity.



FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM, SEPT. 29, 1910.

When Ty Cobb, of Royston, Ga., and Nap Rucker, of Crabapple, Ga., meet in a series of automobile races on the Atlanta Speedway Nov. 3, 4 and 5, it should prove a unique and interesting sporting event. Both men are expert drivers as they are baseball players. Cobb represents the Detroit team of the American League. Rucker is from the Brooklyn team of the National League. And there is the most intense rivalry between them. There will be given cars of the same power and allowed to race each other in three ten-mile heats, one to be run each day.

not reaping the high profits which were attainable in the past. If the theory had ever been true that protection regulates wages, the theory could not now apply to our cotton mills. The American people, whose cotton, corn, wheat, cattle, and hogs bring no greater prices than such products of the South American, English, and European farmers, and being compelled to pay greater prices for the protected goods they buy, are thereby deprived of their full ability to consume American cotton goods. In other words, ninety millions of American consumers—the best purchasers of the globe—are so oppressed by the protective policy that they are unable to buy cotton goods from our factories in as great quantities as they would otherwise consume.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. W. KITCHIN,
Governor.

THE GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN

North Carolina Good Roads Association Urges Organization of County Associations—How They Can Aid Great Movement.

(Special Star Correspondence.)
Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 22.—In furtherance of the good roads campaign in this State, the North Carolina Good Roads Association has been sending the following important circular to prominent citizens in the various counties of the State:

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Good Roads Association believes that the work of the Association can be best accomplished by the organization of County Good Roads Associations in every county in North Carolina, each of which will be affiliated with the State Association, and the members of these County Associations will also be members of the State Association.

In order that the dues for the State and county associations shall not stand in the way of a large membership, it is suggested that the \$1 due of the State Association include a membership in the County Association, and that of this amount, which would be collected by the County Association, 25c. be retained by the Secretary of the County Association and the balance, 75c., be forwarded to the Secretary of the State Association, out of which the State Association would pay the subscription for Southern Good Roads, which would be sent to each member of the County Association. It is believed that by having a County Association in each county throughout the State it will form a nucleus of good road advocates, around which a very strong sentiment can be built for good roads, and that, by means of this sentiment, it will be possible to obtain adequate State aid for good road construction, which is so much needed.

The County Associations can also do a great deal of good work in seeing that the money appropriated for good roads in their county is spent wisely, that sign boards are erected at cross-roads, and that the roads are maintained, and that the roads will connect with those from other counties.

I sincerely trust you will aid this good road movement by calling a meeting in your county for the purpose of organizing a County Good Roads Association.

I am enclosing to you a Good Roads Circular that will give you an outline of a constitution and by-laws for a County Good Roads Association, and also reasons for its organization and work that it can do. It may be that there is already an Association in your county. If so, will you please send me a list of the officers and members.

The North Carolina Good Roads Association wishes to keep in close touch with all the good roads work that is being done in each county, and is

ready to assist the county associations in their work, and, when possible, to send men to make addresses on questions relating to good roads, and will send from time to time literature, which can be distributed among the members of the County Association.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date regarding the above, I am,
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH HYDE PRATT,
Sec. N. C. Good Roads Association.

Cumberland, Mr. Oct. 21.—Harry B. Noland, aged 18, who confessed to the sensational murder of Alice Brown Litten, the 17-year-old wife of Chas. F. Litten, from whom she had been separated, was found guilty tonight of murder in the first degree the jury declaring he was sane at the time he committed the crime and is sane now.

BANKING BEFORE CIVIL WAR

Interesting Facts About Old State Institutions in Early Days.—Some of the Restrictions Placed on Them.

Washington, October 22.—Early attempt to solve the problems of banking in this country, particularly those connected with the issue of notes, are described in a volume just published by the National Monetary Commission, under the title "State Banking Before the Civil War."

The authors, Prof. Davis R. Dewey, of the well-known economist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Robert E. Chaddock, of the University of Pennsylvania, have made use of original documents in the preparation of this work. Professor Dewey traces the development of the banking system in the several States, laying particular stress on the subject of note issue. Among the other subjects which he takes up are the regulations governing the paying in of the capital, the distribution of the stock, the length of the charter; the liability of stockholders and directors, the granting of loans and discounts, and the specie reserve held. Doctor Chaddock's contribution is on "The Safety-Fund Banking System in New York State 1829-1866," a history of New York's experience with a circulation-redemption fund in many ways similar to the device now employed in Canada.

Many banks, Professor Dewey finds, were established on an inadequate specie basis, loans often being made to stockholders to meet payments on their subscription. For the period of 1800 to 1860 it has been estimated that not more than one-third and possibly not more than one-fifth of the nominal capital of Rhode Island banks was paid for in any other way than stock. The specie paid in one day, frequently borrowed for the purpose, was withdrawn the next day and the notes of stockholders were substituted. In Maryland the use of installments and stock notes tended to attract an unsubstantial and speculative class of stockholders. "If the bank failed well, the stockholders enjoyed dividends on the whole amount of the stock. If it failed, he could absorb his indebtedness to it by paying in his certificate of stock. Thus he had all to gain and was irresponsible for losses."

The fear of fostering a moneyed class led some of the States to insert elaborate provisions in the bank charters, providing that the initial subscription be opened in different parts of the State and limiting the number of shares which could be taken by any one person. This restriction proved of little service as speculators could be taken out by attorney. Pennsylvania charters show the widespread jealousy and fear of foreign ownership as well. The State, in 1825, in rechartering the Bank of North America, prohibited any foreigner, save a citizen of Holland, to hold stock unless he had declared his

intention of becoming a citizen. Monopoly of control by the rich was provided against in the system of voting, which, for many years, was regressive. At one time in Massachusetts there was 1 vote for 1 share, and for every 2 shares above 1, 1 vote with a maximum number of 10. In 1820 Maryland had a curious restriction "whereby stockholders living within 10 miles of a bank could not vote by proxy, except females and persons unable to attend by reason of bodily sickness."

But little protection was given to the note issues of the banks. Many of the acts of incorporation did not specifically limit the amount, but covered the point indirectly through limitations in the amount of indebtedness, including deposits. At first this limitation was generally set at two or three times the capital, a grant so generous as to amount to practically no limitation.

NORTH CAROLINIAN'S APPEAL

Col. Wm. F. Robertson, Formerly of Wilmington, Writes Strong Document in Tennessee Campaign Now Waged.

Engrossed with the rather strenuous campaign being waged at home, North Carolinians are prone to forget that just across the Blue Ridge in Tennessee there is being waged a campaign none the less strenuous and exciting. This fact is vividly recalled to Wilmingtonians by the appearance in the Chattanooga Daily Times of what is undoubtedly one of the strongest documents of the campaign in that State, written by a former esteemed citizen, Col. Wm. F. Robertson, whom it will always be a pleasure for North Carolina to call its own, because he is a credit to any commonwealth to which he may go. The strong article by Col. Robertson is not inappropos to conditions in this State just now and it is reproduced here. Col. Robertson writes thus: To the Chattanooga Times:

During the last Republican regime in North Carolina, I resided in Wilmington, when the struggle for the restoration of white government culminated in the Wilmington revolution of Nov. 10, 1898, when in a single day the printing plant of a negro editor, who had defamed Southern womanhood, was destroyed (the editor escaped the night before); one white man was shot and probably a score of negroes killed in the streets, and in 30 minutes as the day closed, a Republican municipal government was forced to resign and a government composed of patriotic citizens regularly elected and installed. At once the new mayor had sworn in as police probably 100 of Wilmington's best citizens, and that memorable night in North Carolina history marked the beginning of an era of prosperity which has continued to the present time.

I was a member of a committee of twenty-five selected at a mass meeting of the citizens to take charge of the city when Republican rule had utterly failed. Afterwards I was appointed a member of Gov. Aycock's military staff. I only state these personal facts as evidence of qualifications to testify as to the effect of Republican local government in the South. And over the South, whether in North Carolina or Tennessee, it is the same. It is afflicted and saturated with ignorance, weakness, low political scheming and graft, and is invariably an enemy to prosperity, financial integrity and education. Despite the protestations of its office-seekers, it has had no sympathy for the grand old soldier that wore the gray, but has rewarded his opponents with the country's millions, until the editor of "World's Work," published in New York, in his last issue pronounced and gives proof that the pension roll is our chief inexcusable national scandal. Southern Democracy is the only

political body which ever has or ever will aid the heroes of the Confederacy.

The Hooper-Enloe alliance of today little differs from the Russell-Butler combine which dragged North Carolina in the mire through four miserable years. Property and life had no protection; money, ever timid, rightly was hurried away, and the wheels of industry were still. The courts were contaminated and justice was exiled. If the day laborer and man whose work is his only dependence could know what such a government means to him and his loved ones; how the prayer for daily bread was hardly answered and employment scarce; taxes increased, public improvements ceased and school houses went to decay; if the people here could see a whole city, night after night, guarded by

MEARES REPLIES TO AYCOCK

Republican Candidate for Congress in Sixth District Addresses Himself to Ex-Governor's Laurinburg Speech.

During the course of an address Friday evening to the mill operatives at Delgado, near Wilmington, Mr. Fred L. Meares, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, addressed himself to ex-Governor Aycock in reply to the strictures laid recently in his speech at Laurinburg which was brought forth by the "open letter" recently published in these columns as a political advertisement.

A manuscript of Mr. Meares' reply, covering a little more than fifteen typewritten pages, is furnished to the

Star for publication. The reply is entirely too lengthy for production in full but in justice to Mr. Meares, the salient features are here given. In opening Mr. Meares states that he avails himself of this occasion to reply, adopting Mr. Aycock's methods, to certain statements recently made by the ex-Governor at Laurinburg. Mr. Meares states that he addressed Mr. Aycock an open letter October 6th, 1910, mailing it to him the same day in which he asked Mr. Aycock to produce the evidence of a charge he had made, or to do what seemed the only proper alternative—withdraw it.

Mr. Meares here quotes the "open letter" to the ex-Governor and says that he does not think any gentleman would consider his letter wanting in courtesy. It could have been answered either by tendering the evidence or withdrawing the charges. Instead, after ten days' consideration, he prepares a formal statement, a plea in confession and avoidance, and sends it to the press in advance of its delivery at Laurinburg. "He does not produce the evidence," says Mr. Meares. "He does not withdraw the charge. He resorts to the cheap ridicule of a political neuroathetic. We need a hospital in North Carolina for their care."

Mr. Meares then quotes the section of Mr. Aycock's speech in which he charges that Mr. Meares' purpose was to provoke a controversy with him, which he could not do, adding:

"He is mistaken. I wanted no controversy. I wanted the truth of his charge or the amende honorable. He gives neither, but consumes nearly three newspaper columns of 'no end of talk' to evade both alternatives."

"There is a funny and serious attitude to his statement. It is cheerily, merrily, tinglingly funny, that Chas. B. Aycock, whose 'no end of talk' when Governor of this old State, produced a general and positive demand for the nomination of a Governor who could not talk, should be so 'childlike and bland' as to suggest the habit in another. Even Governor Kitchin heeded the warning of popular disapproval of 'no end of talk' and has been responsibly silent."

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae many a blunder free us, and foolish notion."

"Again, on the serious side, he is mistaken. Not the friends of Fred L. Meares, who know him well, entertain the opinion of Mr. Aycock expressed, but those pretending friends like this ex-Governor, who has accepted the hospitality of his home and received courtesies at his hands, and would yield to the stress of political expediency by indulging on public occasions in cheap ridicule of his supposed personal characteristics. 'High on a throne of royal state,' by his vain imaginings uplifted, he would assume arrogantly to interpret the mind of my political associates in saying: 'He is too recent a Republican to be trusted with party secrets, and is so much given to talk that after he has long been with them, they will doubtless keep to themselves things which they do not want generally known.'"

I do not know that he comprehends the import of these words. Living in the atmosphere of a little coterie of his own party, where personal vilification, hysterical abuse, crimination and recrimination, in red newspaper display lines, has lowered the standards of manhood, I question if he has retained his ethical sense to understand their significance. I will assume, in deference to him, however, that he does understand them. This is, (or they mean nothing), that I am wanting in fidelity to confidences and typewritten pages, is furnished to the

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN TEXAS

Interesting Facts as to Growth in San Antonio Country—Developments in Big Lawsuit Recently Concluded.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 21.—Interesting facts relative to the production of rubber in the San Antonio country have been developed in the lawsuit of Otto Koehler of this city against Wm. H. Stayton, of New York, president of the Texas Rubber Company and the Big Ben Manufacturing Company. These two corporations are allies and do an immense business. The suit involves certain contracts and the ownership of stock representing several hundred thousand dollars. In the proceedings it was brought out that each ton of rubber manufactured and sold by these concerns showed a clean profit of nearly a thousand dollars.

The rubber is made from a shrub called the Guayule plant. This plant grows about eighteen inches in height with the spread of equal dimensions. The leaf is long, narrow and light colored with veins running to the top of it. Above the plant are numerous lesser stems that bloom and bear seed. It flourishes best at an elevation of about 5,000 feet and is found in great profusion along the low rocky hills and the high tablelands of the upper Rio Grande in Brewster and Pecos counties.

The plant is gathered by Mexican laborers who pull the shrub up. It is baled in the field like hay and hauled to the factories. Here after careful inspection it is put into a machine that cuts it into powder resembling sawdust. This powder is then transferred to the pebble mill, which is a revolving drum containing over a hundred thousand pounds of flat pebbles about the size of an egg. The macerated pulp is then transferred to a large vat where chemicals are added and the water heated. The rubber rises to the top in a sort of scum like molasses. This is taken off and carried to the cleaning department where all impurities are removed. The rubber is then pressed into sheets and cut in sizes generally six inches square by two feet long.

The rubber is then dusted with soapstone and wrapped in cloth and nailed in boxes to fit it. The shrub delivered at the factory costs about \$35 a ton. The factories run night and day, employing about 300 men, mostly Mexicans. The factories are known as one drum, two drum and three drum and their output varies according to the number of drums used.

Some idea of the profit may be gauged by the fact that in this suit it is alleged that between the first of last November and the first of May the two plants mentioned above cleared over \$300,000 from manufactured rubber.

The enormous consumption of rubber in the United States, due to the extensive use of automobiles and the introduction of rubber into other commercial uses, has already made a large advance in the price of rubber. As this price is steadily rising the profits of the despised Guayule plant that five years ago was considered a noxious weed and was burned up and grubbed up by the ranchmen, will be largely increased. The Guayule shrub also grows extensively in Northern Mexico and there are a number of large rubber factories in that country.

Has Charlotte an Exclusive Art Department? We Do Not Know.

We Do Know

That Wilmington is to have one—an Art Department which will be as complete as any in the State. This department will be in charge of Miss Catherine Schonwald, who will take pleasure in assisting our patrons in any way possible, such as the blending of colors, showing how to do the various stitches, and the offering of suggestions which will aid in preparing your

—FANCY WORK FOR CHRISTMAS

Many New Things in Millinery—

New Shapes, new Trimmings, the very latest; not coming in—they are here. Put your order in at once—the rush is on.

MARY A. WYNKOOP

This Goes to Show—

That Wilmington folks will buy at home if they find what they want. Our sales in Suit Department increases all the time, because we have what the people are looking for. Fifty New Suits This Week.

Platt & Haar

IS IT?

THE LITTLE? STORE.

This attempt to dictate the terms of

Dr. Chaddock follows the actual working of this fund, showing how it weathered the crisis of 1864, but came to grief in the liquidation of the early forties because of the inclusion of deposits, as well as notes, among the liabilities for which the fund was held responsible. Liability for deposits was removed by the legislature in 1842 and other imperfections in the law were remedied as time went on. Nevertheless, future payments to the fund were so heavily mortgaged to pay the debts of the banks already in liquidation that it could give but tardy aid.

Shall the splendid struggle of patriots, being so unselfishly led by a man whom the Nation loves to honor—fearless, honest, kindly Bob Taylor, go down to defeat and Tennessee be plunged into the cry of "style, finance and money"—and the ruin of the Nation? This question is a momentous one, and the business man and citizen, from banker to day laborer, for all working men produce the wealth and power of the State, must seriously make right their consciences. The future of the State becomes the inheritance of our children. In justice to them, we should not deal lightly with the future of the State wherein their citizenship must be won.

The Hon. Cyrus B. Watson, now in his old age, but once the great soldier of the Republic, has been called upon to say in regard to the administration with which Hooper and Enloe and their allies would darken the future of

There is no more Catarrh in this section of the country than in other districts put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and advised the use of local remedies, but it is now proved to be a constitutional disease and requires constitutional treatment. Dr. J. C. Cheney, of Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure of Catarrh of the bladder, and his treatment is a drop to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer our friends the following testimonials, and we refer to the circulars and testimonials.

Address: Dr. J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Take J. C. Family Kidney for Catarrh of the Bladder.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. F. Nelson, of Calmar, Ark., "when all else failed and I gained 45 pounds in weight. I surely the King of all cough and lung cures." Thousands owe their lives and health to this positively reliable cure for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, Asthma Croup—All Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Robert B. Bellamy's.

quality gives it
a value double
its price.

THE REILY TAYLOR CO.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

18,000
VOTES EXTRA

CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

Women Will Discuss Trade Education for Girls.

At the annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education to be held in Boston, November 17th, 18th and 19th, an entire day will be devoted to consideration of ways and means of securing more adequate preparation for girls who enter the trades. The topic for the morning session of Thursday the 17th, is Demands and Opportunities for Girls in Trades and Stores, and that for the afternoon session is The Training of Teachers for Girls' Trade Schools. Mrs. Mary Morton Kew is chairman of the committee on Trade Education for Girls, and is associated with her are Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Miss Emily C. Balch, Mr. Joseph Lee and Mr. Frederick P. Fish, chairman of Massachusetts Board of Education. Among those who will address the convention on the above mentioned topics are Mrs. Mary Schenck Woodman, director of the Domestic Arts Department, Teachers College, New York City; Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of Girls' Trade Education League, Boston, Mass., and Mr. C. A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education for the State of Massachusetts.

BUILD ITS HOME.

How San Antonio Chamber of Commerce Plans Structure.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22.—A quarter of a million dollar home for the Chamber of Commerce, the Public League and various other civic and business organizations of the city has been decided upon by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. In order to finance the building the Chamber of Commerce will be converted into an incorporated stock company. It has been decided to issue one share of stock for each \$5.00 in membership dues paid during the current year, the incorporation to be made for \$100,000 capital stock. As the financing proceeds it is the intention to amend the charter from time to time so as to increase the capital stock to the amount necessary for the purchase of the property and the erection of the building.

FIREPROOF R. R. STATIONS.

Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna Type of Construction.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna roads will henceforth follow the policy of making their stations completely fireproof. Three unburnable stations have already been built by the Lehigh Valley—at Honeyoye Falls, Freeville and Interlaken, New York. The material was terra cotta, in the form of hollow blocks like that used for protecting New York City's "skyscrapers." In the process of manufacture, the terra cotta went through a heat of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and tests have shown that it is strong enough to bear any load imposed upon it. The Lackawanna's first terra cotta station is at Towaco, New Jersey. The hollow blocks are used for walls, floors and partitions, just as in the three Lehigh Valley buildings. All the new-style stations—those of both companies—have the exterior surface covered with stucco. On the inside plaster is applied, in the same manner, directly to the blocks. Thus, when a fireproof station is completed there is no visible sign of the terra cotta which is the one structural material.

The Most Astonishing Thing of All.

They are dragging on their supposed friendship for public schools!

And one, May, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Nash county, has declared in favor of abolishing the Superintendent of Public Instruction! That is in keeping with the Fusion work of abolishing the office of County Superintendent in 1895, and leaving the schools without a head!

And what happened under Fusion administration of our schools? Fusion rule checked educational progress! While the Fusionists, when they came into power, did not dare to cut off the appropriations for public schools, as established many years by the Democrats, yet, by their law under which negro committeemen could control white schools, they effectively checked educational progress and lessened educational interest. On account of this law, and the general lack of confidence in the Fusion administration and of respect for it, there was in spite of the active efforts of an honest and efficient State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a very decided decrease in the enrollment and attendance of the white schools. In 1894, the last year of Democratic administration preceding Fusion rule, 235,486 children were enrolled in the white schools. In 1897, in the midst of Fusion rule, notwithstanding the increase in the population, only 222,252 children were enrolled in the white schools, a decrease of 13,234.

FRECKLES

October Worst Month for This Trouble. How to Remove Easily.

There's a reason why nearly everybody is freckled after the outdoor life of summer, but happily there is also a cure for those ugly blemishes, and no one need stay freckled. Simply get one ounce of Othine—double strength from J. Hicks Bunting and apply a little of it at night, and in the morning you will see that even the worst have begun to disappear, while the light ones have vanished entirely. Now is the time to rid yourself of freckles, for if not removed now they will stay all Winter and spoil an otherwise beautiful complexion. Money back if it fails.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY NEWS.

Items of Interest Culled From the Southport News.

In its report of a meeting of the Southport Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, the Southport News of the past week says: "A resolution was passed requesting the Southern Express Company to open an express office at Southport. It was understood, too, that application had been made by a firm in town for the office."

The following is from the Leland correspondence of the News: "The two popular daughters, Misses Nannie and Minnie, of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Williams, of Leland, were happily married on Sunday night in Wilmington to Mr. Isaac E. and Jessie Lee Reynolds, of Wilmington. Their marriage came as a surprise to many of their friends at Leland. They have the best wishes of hosts of friends for a happy and prosperous life. More weddings are to take place soon."

Other items of interest here from the News: "Mr. Victor Martin, of Wilmington, is spending his vacation here with his family, as a guest at the home of Capt. L. J. Pepper."

"The steamer Campton, Capt. J. P. Basselle, arrived safe on Thursday last from the Rhode Island coast, and enters the fishing business here again for the fall catch of menhaden. On the Campton not only the captain, but most of the crew was composed of Southport men, and the dock was lined with people who were interested in the arrival of the steamer, which has been absent several months."

"We note with pleasure that our young townsman, Mr. H. M. Cool, who recently entered the A. & M. College as a freshman, has made the regular college football team and will play this season as right halfback. His picture is in the News and Observer of Sunday, along with the others of the team. His physical strength came from the active, hard work on the farm, and we predict that he will 'show up' all right in the game."

POPULATION OBSERVATIONS.

Col. W. B. Fort Tells What Greensboro Man Has to Say of Charlotte.

Pikeville, N. C., Oct. 20.

Editor the Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I was at the Guilford, a few days ago, Greensboro, N. C., and was discussing with a guest the late census of Wilmington and Charlotte, and was telling him of my surprise of the difference of the census of the two cities, as Wilmington always had the reputation of being the largest city in the State. He said I need not be surprised when he informed me that there were 5,000 bales of cotton raised within the corporate limits of Charlotte, and just that of 5,000 cotton pickers being added to the census to pick that amount of cotton, allowing a bale to each picker, which is a large average to the picker. These cotton pickers must live on the cotton farms as townspeople don't pick cotton as a general thing. Now one of your foreign steamers generally carries 15,000 to 17,000 bales of cotton, just enough to load one of these steamers. Now Wayne county only raises about 15,000 bales of cotton, just enough to load one of these steamers, and Wayne is considered one of the large cotton counties in the State. The Atlantic Coast Line runs north and south through this county, has six stations, Mount Olive, Dudley, Genoa, Goldsboro, Pikeville and Fremont. Just think, it takes one-half of the county to raise 5,000 bales of cotton, the amount raised in Charlotte and the amount to load one-third of one of your steamers. How large must Charlotte be? Yours truly,

W. B. FORT.

SOLDIERS' HOUSEWIFE.

Needles, Thread and Scissors Carried by Every Man.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22.—A substitute for a housewife, which is safe to be in every way an improvement, is the latest invention patented by Corporal Daniel Newman, of the 22nd Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, this city.

It is not generally known, but every soldier has a housewife—is required to have one by law. It is a cloth package containing needles, thread and a pair of scissors. Corporal Newman's housewife, which a company is organizing in San Antonio to manufacture, consists of a small metal box which not only carries the needles, thread and scissors but the toothbrush, the comb, soap and the other small necessities that the soldier likes.

It is an ingenious device with its numerous compartments and provides for the sanitary protection of the soldier's toothbrush, that generally he is in the habit of carrying in his hat. Furthermore, since the article can be manufactured more cheaply than the old fashioned housewife it will probably prove a saving and be very acceptable. In as much as it is made of metal, it is flat and covers only about 6x3 inches in space and can be carried in the blouse. No doubt in future historians will record how a gallant soldier was saved by the bullets striking his housewife.

In reading store ads most people about some particular article—hence are looking for definite information merchants should quote prices at ways

Beneath Your Fat a

Graceful Figure Dwells

Hereditarily natural tendency, inaction, lack of living and healthful exercise, and a disposition to fatten are responsible for the pads and rolls of fat which gather on chest, hips, waist, neck, cheeks, and neck, covering up and distorting the little, graceful figure beneath. To remove or prevent this unwelcome deposit, control their quantity and location without paying the price of violent exercise; dieting, self-denial or deprivation of health; in short, do and one's own slim self beneath the fatty sheath has been made possible by a noted physician, whose Marmola Prescription helped thousands of over-fat men and women to reduce safely and surely from 10 to 15 pounds per day, until the natural health of the system is restored and slimness regains. Marmola's Prescription Tablets, the new form of this great remedy—each contain an exact dose of the original prescription. They are absolutely sure and harmless. Nearly every drugstore carries these wonderful little tablets, or they may be secured direct by mail from the Marmola Co., 606 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich. For a large case in the uniform price.

MEARES REPLIES TO AYCOCK

(Continued From Page 9.)

posed in me. Then, I say to him, that he has made, consciously and deliberately, a false criticism. I know these words are harsh, but he is aware of no instance of my betrayal of friend or foe, in either personal, political or professional relations. I know these words are severe, but there is no other way to resent the impeachment of one's honor than by plain and blunt words. That to express myself, in the words of another, in personal application, "harsh as they are, severe as they are, they are what no good man would deserve, and no brave man would bear."

"Contravention! This he cannot do. Mr. Aycock's remedy should be in personal action."

Passing from the personal aspect of Mr. Aycock's statement, Mr. Meares again quotes from the ex-Governor's speech in which the latter inquires whence are the Republicans in North Carolina getting their funds and challenging them that if they want their denials believed, let them open their books. Mr. Meares in reply says:

"The quotation is another illustration of reckless assertion, of which Mr. Aycock has become the eloquent exponent. He assumes a knowledge he does not possess. Whence came he to know the source and the application of the funds of the Republican National Campaign Committee? He does not suppose, or suggest, but asserts that they are spending their money out West. Has that committee taken him into its confidence? Is he betraying the confidence? One would suppose they would doubtless keep to themselves things which they do not want generally known."

Again, asks Mr. Aycock: "If Mr. Meares and Mr. Morehead want to put me in a corner, let them show the books. How much money have you got and where did you get it?"

"Mr. Meares and Mr. Morehead do not want to put Mr. Aycock in a corner. He has put himself there, and is endeavoring to help him out, discard the cap, and be a man. The way is easy to one of correct vision. To help him, although the burden of proof is on him, I will accept his challenge to the proofs. I will open the subscription book of the Republican party of this district and induce the chairman of each county in the district to do the same, either to Mr. Aycock or any duly accredited agent who is a gentleman. They will remain at his command for the campaign. The burden of proof is on him. I will aid him as far as possible to prove his charge, if he can. I will not even stipulate, if he finds no evidence here, that he will be expected to retract his alleged undeniable charges. I know men who would retract, but his partisan zeal is not equal to such a test of manhood. Will he accept this invitation?"

Mr. Meares next takes up the charge of Mr. Aycock as a fact that cannot be denied that big contributions from the carpet-bag holders and their agents are coming into the campaign fund of the Republican party in the State, and adds:

"He suggests that I did not ask him whether he used the language or not, and that I evidently did not care whether he did or not. However, in his reply, Mr. Aycock does not deny that he used the language. He proceeds to say—if the Republicans are

seriously seeking to prove that the bondholders are not contributing or will not contribute to their campaign fund, some weighty reasons can be given for believing this is true.

"The Republicans were not seeking the proof. They know that it does not exist. It is for Mr. Aycock to produce the proof of his charge. His 'weighty reasons' for believing it is true are a reflection upon his intelligence, if not his sincerity."

Mr. Meares here took up a review of the entire bond matter, which is already familiar history in the State, and concludes with a fine Republican argument in which he upholds that Mason Butler is an issue in this campaign and pleads for an individuality in politics and the settlement of all questions on their merit.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

How They are Going About It in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 21.—What is considered the most practical plan of starting civic improvement on the broadest possible scope is to be put into effect by the Civic Improvement League of San Antonio in connection with the School Board. The idea is to begin the work of civic instruction with the children in the primary grades and then continue it during the school life of the pupil until graduation from High School. Each week lessons, differing according to the grades and the intelligence of the pupil, will be prepared by E. W. Knox, the consulting horticulturist of the League, in connection with Secretary Joseph Emerson Smith, who will furnish the School Board with several hundred copies of these lessons free of charge and the Board will then distribute them to the principals in the 29 public schools in the city. The younger pupils will be taught the simple elements of civic attractiveness in the planting of ornamental shrubs and the care exercised in premises around the house. The more advanced pupils will be taught civic beautification along practical lines and the belief is expressed that with the tearing down of fences and unsightly billboards and uniform laws brightened by flowers as the first step, the women and children can be enlisted in the greater work of making San Antonio one of the most beautiful cities in the United States.

INCREASE WEIGHT QUICKLY.

Simple Way for the Thin and Pale to Be Plump and Rosy.

Samose can hardly be termed a medicine. It is in reality a flesh forming food. Taken before or after meals, it mingles with the food you eat, enables it to assimilate and readily digest, so as to make rich blood and pleasing plumpness.

After Samose has been used a week or ten days a noticeable gain in weight is seen. The sallow complexion will become rosy, the sunken cheeks will have a ruddy glow, the eyes will be bright, the breath sweet and the step elastic.

The J. Hicks Bunting Drug Company have told them of the remarkable results following the use of Samose, the great flesh forming food, and they are so convinced of its reliability that they are willing to under their personal guarantee, to refund the money if it does not do all that is claimed for it.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

50c.

Just Say

"FIVE"
"ONE"

To Central

Quick as a flash the phone will be answered, and if you'll give your address, a messenger from the Western Union Telegraph Co. will be sent for your BUSINESS LOCAL / Pay him

Twenty-Five Cents

For each twenty-five words or less for each time you wish the ad to run, and one cent for each word in addition to twenty-five. We find the finders of values and the losers too. We find servants for homes, clerks and managers for offices and offices for clerks and managers; tenants for rooms and houses and rooms and houses for tenants; a purchaser for that piece of real estate and real estate for that purchaser.

Just Ring

"FIVE"
"ONE"

We Don't Slight Style To Give You Wear

There are many ultra stylish shoes that retail at \$3.50 and \$4.00. Such shoes are mostly a matter of looks. There are some "brogans" at the same figure that apparently would never wear out. Such shoes are scarcely genteel.

The CRADDOCK SHOE

\$3.50 All Leathers \$4.00

will outwear any other shoe that sells at the same price—there is at least 30 days more service per pair. As for style, the shoes speak for themselves. Proved leathers shaped over lasts of fine lines, patterns cut after the latest models. The Craddock dealer in your town will be glad to show you the newest styles of Craddock Long Wear Shoes.

CRADDOCK-TERRY CO., Lynchburg, Va.

This shoe is built on our New York last. It is slightly pointed and gives a narrow effect to the foot. Also made in Blucher lace.

Our "Terry Special" grade to retail at \$5.00 equals the best custom, bench-made shoe.

Wears 30 days longer than any other shoe at the same price.

Look for the Bell on the sole.

You will find a complete line of these shoes at

The Wilmington Shoe Company

523 N. Fourth St., Wilmington, N. C. Phone 605.

SMILE

IN FRONT OF A

Gas Heater

Its Efficiency—
Its Cheapness—
Its Convenience—

All Calculated to Bring a Smile.

Phone 28 or 96

Saturday Specials!

DRESSED HENS.

Extra choice Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Ham and Bacon. Our all-Pork Sausages are Fine. Fresh Eggs and Vegetables. Our motto: Prompt Delivery.

HOPKINS & DAVIS

FRONT STREET MARKET.

SPRING CHICKENS

Stalls, Nos. 1 and 2 N. Side, Nos. 1 and 2 S. Side.

Phones Nos. 111, 112.

BUCK'S

10 Miles "Royal American Field Fence"

Just Arrived, Can furnish any height or stays desired. This Fence is the strongest and most durable manufactured.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

"Our Specials"

Coffee Cake, Apple Cake, Butter Cake, Doughnuts, French Rolls, Tea Rolls, Finger Rolls, Biscuits, Black Rye, Graham Crisp, Twist, Mother and Washington Bread.

FARRIS' BAKERY

Oct. 15-17. Phone 626.

Advertising Cures Business Stagnation.

LUMBERTON EVENTS OF WEEK

Political Affairs in Robeson—Civic Association Wants Flag Station at Mills—General News and Notes of Interest.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, Oct. 22.—The county campaign is dragging along slowly, and if reports are to be believed, the voters of both parties are taking very little interest in it. Some older people say the election ought to be changed back to August when farmers are not so busy, and cider and watermelons are plentiful. There would be crowds at the speakings then, and things political would be lively.

One afternoon this week much excitement was caused in a home in Lumberton, in a rather unusual manner. A little boy three or four years old went to sleep as was his usual custom in the afternoon. Soon after he went to sleep it was noticed by a member of the family that the little fellow's face was terribly flushed. Of course he was hurried with fever. The father and a physician were hastily summoned by phone, and the father reaching home before the physician, went in and waked the child who was still resting quietly. The father tried to control himself on account of the mother who was almost wild, and before the physician arrived told another member of the family that the trouble was caused by rush of blood from the heat of the head. The physician soon arrived, looked at the sleeping child, felt his pulse, took his temperature and declared the little fellow had a well developed case of sunburn. It is useless to say there was much rejoicing.

We want a little information. At a meeting of the civic association held a few days ago, some committee in making its report, recommended or suggested that flag stations be established at the different cotton mills situated on the line of the Seaboard, so that the people residing in the mill villages would not have to walk to town to board a train when they wanted to go anywhere on the railroad. Two of the mills are located inside the yard limit, and the third is less than two miles away. What we want to know is, can the civic association have this done?

We hear much about the tariff these days. The two parties are divided on the question. One day this week we saw a farmer selling sweet potatoes at 65c a bushel, and about an hour later, we saw another farmer come in with some. When we asked him the price he said \$1 per bushel. Both farmers were selling the celebrated "Norton yams." The 65c man was a Democrat, and the dollar man a Republican. If one could sell at 65c, why couldn't the other? One must be protected and the other not.

A few nights ago while a lady was walking across the room in which some one had been sewing during the afternoon, she stopped to pick up a little string of dress goods which had been left on the floor, but it turned out to be a real live snake about a foot long.

Mrs. Lizzie Proctor, accompanied by her two children, Miss Leslie and Master Robert, left yesterday morning for Greensboro, where they will visit relatives. From there they will go to Graham to attend the marriage of Mr. Jas. D. Proctor and Miss Katherine, which takes place Wednesday. Mr. Proctor will leave Monday evening accompanied by Messrs. Sandy McLeod and Simeon Caldwell.

Mr. Sam J. Stephens, a native of this county, who held a position for some time with the Cape Fear Oil Co., of Wilmington, having left there last Spring, is now located in a thriving Texas town, and has, we are reliably informed, been made cashier of a bank at a very fine salary. This will be good news to his many friends in this section.

The writer can remember nearly half a century ago, when his grandfather never failed to carry a piece of snake root in his pocket. The old gentleman claimed that if a person carried a piece of this root in his pocket, a snake would never attempt to bite him. We don't know how much good there was in it, but a few days ago we witnessed a man experimenting with the stuff on a "September rattler." His snakeship was ready for fight, but when the man managed to find a way to hold the reptile and a piece of the root in its mouth without hurting it, there was a great change in it. In a few minutes the snake showed signs of being deathly sick. It would open its mouth as wide as possible and throw its head about as though it were blind. In ten minutes it was to all appearances as dead as if it had really been killed for several days. It paid no attention at all to being handled and without showing any signs of life. No risks were taken as to the snake's recovery and his head was detached with an axe. When this was done there was a slight rattling of the tail. Those who witnessed the operation are satisfied that the weed known in this section as "rattle snake's master" will master any kind of a snake.

The "Music Hall Girl," will be the attraction at the opera house Monday night, and the indications are that the attendance will be good. The first entertainment given under the auspices of the Radcliff Bureau, will be presented next Thursday night, the opening attraction of the lyceum course being the Boston Lyrics. Most of the tickets which were subscribed for have been taken already. For this entertainment seats will go on sale.

A. NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pain in the kidneys or neuralgia, please, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these troubles. She feels it her duty to see to it that all sufferers are cured. You cure yourself at home at thousands of dollars' worth of change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, lessens the stiffness of the joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box B, Notre Dame, Ind.

Tuesday morning, at McMillan's drug store.

We are told by some of the leading business men that trade conditions, the lateness of the season, and other things being considered, are very satisfactory. Cotton is coming in freely and trade in all lines is good.

One merchant told us this week that he had sold eight cars of wire fencing this year and had the ninth on the road. When it is remembered that there are three large hardware concerns here, that will give some idea of the wire fence business in this section.

Very few people in this section went to see John Robinson's circus which showed in Marion Thursday, although a special train was run out of here at 7 o'clock that morning for the accommodation of those who might want to go.

The graded school has been crippled this week on account of sickness among the teachers, three of them being sick at one time. We are glad to report them all on duty again except Miss Jesse Fuller and she hopes to be at her post Monday.

Mr. C. M. Fuller, the veteran live stock dealer, lost two very fine mules this week, death resulting, it is said, from injuries received in transit. They were mated terribly.

About 40 people went from here Monday evening to see "The Sins of the Fathers," which was presented in Fayetteville that night. We heard one of Mr. Dixon's admirers say, "the play was great, but if there had been no negroes in it there would have been no show."—Mr. John Jones, engineer on the Southern between Charleston and Augusta, came home Thursday night and spent a few days with his family.

During the past week there has been a contest going on at the picture show, the question to be decided being who was the "prettiest girl" in town. The names of quite a number of young ladies were entered by their friends, and at the round-up last night the voting was interesting, everyone doing all they could for his choice. When the votes were counted it was found that Miss Della Wishart was the winner.

Mr. A. H. Hinds, who has been confined at home for nearly two months, as the result of a severe cut received while cutting meat, has sufficiently recovered to be able to walk a tripe, with the aid of crutches, and he and his family left Thursday for South Carolina where they will spend several days with relatives.

The family of Mr. Chas. H. Randall, who holds a position with the Bell Telephone Company, at this place, arrived this week from Dunn and will make Lumberton their future home.

Last night about 9:30 there was some little trouble at the power plant which caused the whole town to be thrown into a state of darkness, but Supt. McGuire was soon on the scene and after a few minutes work the darkness was again turned into light.

Mrs. R. S. Sledge and infant, are visiting relatives in Danville, Va.—Miss Claude Davis spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends at Dillon, S. C.—Mrs. M. F. Caldwell, who is visiting her parents at Latta, S. C., is expected to return home Monday.

WHITEVILLE NOTES.

Star Contest Popular—Road improvements—Other News Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 22.—Miss Grace Leslie, representing the contest department of the Wilmington Star, is in Whiteville today, and is receiving a warm welcome from our people, for the Star is by far the most popular and generally read daily that comes to this office, and its contest is creating great interest. On our hear it more talked about than politics. The county is being thoroughly canvassed by the different candidates and their friends, and before the end the Star will be read by a great many people who have never before subscribed for a daily paper.

A gentleman who travels over the fine sand-clay road the convicts have recently built from Vineland to the South Carolina line, in the direction of Horry county, says he can make a distance that once required more than three hours in a little less than two hours. This road was once well-nigh impassable at times, as three bad swamps were to cross, but now a team can trot the entire distance. Raised roadways have been built across the marshes and swamps, and the entire road sand-clayed. The convicts are now engaged in making a sand-clay road from Vineland in the direction of Brunswick county, and it is the intention of our County Commissioners to build good highways, far as the county line, leading out in every direction from Whiteville. A movement is now on foot to vote on a bond issue for building good roads all over the county.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway pays nearly one-fourth of the entire tax levy collected in Columbus county. Our people all appreciate the Coast Line and look upon it like a county enterprise. Were this road threatened with injurious legislation, Columbus county would be heard from.

Great preparations are being made over our county for Farmers' Union Day at Chadbourne next Tuesday, and it is predicted that over 5,000 people will be there. Farmers are getting together the best specimens of their crops to contest for the prizes, and their wives and daughters are exploring their pantries and baking to have competing exhibits. It is expected that Wilmington will have a large delegation there, and members of the press are especially invited.

Mr. R. C. Powell, of Vineland, in speaking yesterday of the scuppernong business, said he had the season just ended paid out over \$3,000 for grapes, and the money was almost a clear pick-up, as this crop can be raised with but little trouble or expense. It is predicted that hundreds of acres will be set out in scuppernongs in this county before next Spring.

For More Than Three Decades Foley's Honey and Tar has been a household favorite for coughs, colds, and ailments of the throat, chest and lungs. Contains no opiates. Robert R. Bellamy.

HONOR WORTHILY BESTOWED

Pleasant Incident of Late Session, U. S. D. C. in Rocky Mount—Presentation to Mrs. W. M. Parsley, of Wilmington.

(Washington, N. C., News.)

At a meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Rocky Mount on October 13th, an honor was most worthily bestowed, one that should be a cause for just pride to every loyal Daughter in the North Carolina Division, when they presented to Mrs. William M. Parsley, of Wilmington, the organizer of the Daughters of the Confederacy in North Carolina, the beautiful gold badge in recognition of her loving service.

The badge has a bar with the large initials "D. H. P." in pearls, from which is suspended a laurel wreath in the center of which, on gold background, is the Confederate flag composed of pearls and rubies, the blue field of sapphires, the stars of diamonds. On the reverse side is engraved:

"To our beloved mother and organizer, from the N. C. D., U. D. C., Oct. 13, 1910."

The State president, Mrs. Williams, read the following speech at the presentation of the badge:

"Daughters of the North Carolina Division:

"Will you for a few moments, go with me back in memory to those days that tried men's souls, that made heroes of these men and yet greater heroines of the women. 'Twas a day in 1862; the scourge of disease and pestilence lay over the city, where dwelt a proud young couple, to whom all was joy and sunshine, for they had that day pledged their troth to each other; she a maiden, yet in her teens, he a brave and noble young man. But the clouds of war gathered faster and faster. His State needed his services, so with breaking heart, though smiling lips, this fair young bride bade her husband go forth to battle for the right."

"A few brief visits home to brighten the lives of the lonely wife and her tiny babes. The dark day at Appomattox was approaching and the little remnant of that long grey line would soon return to their firesides and their families. But the master yet needed a few more of the South's grand heroes, and one day in the fight around Petersburg, this young hero, now bearing the title of colonel, laid down his life upon his country's altar."

"Dark days of sorrow and fight with poverty ensued for that young widow and her babes, but with it all she yet found time and heart to aid those weary, heartbroken men who had fought beneath the Stars and Bars."

"To aid them in sickness and distress, and to cover with earth's fairest blossoms the silent resting places of men who wore the grey, was for her ever one of life's greatest pleasures."

"About 1883 there came the news of the organization of the first chapter of the Confederacy. The cause for which this chapter was to do and dare appealed to the eager heart of this noble woman, and she persuaded the Memorial Association of her native town to become the third chapter of this great organization."

"By 1886 several chapters had been formed in the State, and this same leader called them together in the city of Wilmington, and there formed the North Carolina Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy."

"From that day to this, our friend and organizer has ever stood ready to aid in every good work for the Confederate cause."

"Time and again she has been the head of the banner chapter in the State."

"To us, one and all, she is a tender, loving mother. Her ear is ever ready to listen to her Daughters' call for assistance. To many of us she is well known, to others, more or less a stranger—but to us all a well beloved mother. There is but one person in this grand old State of ours to whom we give that name, and that is Mrs. William Parsley, of Wilmington, the organizer of the North Carolina Division."

"Such is but a brief, imperfect sketch of one who stands for all that is true, noble and grand among that band of heroines, the women of the Confederacy, and now, dear Mrs. Parsley, your Daughters have bid me bring to you in their name, this slight token of love and esteem. May its encircling wreath remind you of the laurels that will forever rest upon the memories of every hero who bore the grey, and of every woman who stayed at home and waited for tidings from the front. May the pin itself bring to you ever thoughts of the tenderest love and devotion of your Daughters of the North Carolina Division."

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IN THE REALM OF OUTDOOR SPORTS.

MANY UPSETS ARE EXPECTED

New Football Rules Give Smaller Colleges a Chance to Win

For many years it has been contended that a small college had no chance against a large university on the football field so long as the game was played under the old rules. The number of men that reported for one of the larger teams in a good many cases were even more than the entire student body at a small school. Then there was the high grade coaching system as well as a method of play peculiar to each of the larger institutions that meant annihilation of the smaller teams.

It had often been said that the larger colleges refused to change the playing code because they saw their prestige would be affected under other rules. In other games, such as basketball, hockey, lacrosse and even baseball, the championship each year does not always go to one of the big universities, and it was argued that under the rules that would give the little fellows a fair chance with the big boys and there would be many upsets on the gridiron each year.

Such was the result of the opening of the football season at Pennsylvania. Ursinus, a college that heretofore has not even been ranked among the second or even the third raters, journeyed to Franklin field and defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a hard fought game. It was the new rules that did the trick, and it is the new rules that are going to work havoc among the larger colleges this year.

In the days of mass plays and heavy interference it was impossible for a little team to defeat a big eleven, even in the opening game of the year. The system of coaching at the larger colleges developed a team each year that was more than a master for the smaller institutions. Eleven heavy men, probably a majority of them veterans of more than one season and all with a knowledge gleaned from many seasons of hard work either on the varsity or the scrubs, were more than enough to defeat a light lot of half-trained players from a smaller college.

Things, however, are different this year. What can and what cannot be done under the new rules is still a mystery, and the larger colleges are as greatly handicapped as their smaller brothers. In fact, there is a growing impression that the larger colleges are working under a bigger disadvantage than are the minor institutions. Their players have first to forget what they knew about the old game before they can learn the new sport.

OH, WHAT A UNION!

A Protecting Body This One Will Be. Comments of Players.

Some good licks have been put in on the preliminary movements anent the forming of a union by ball players. Several conferences were held with National, American and Eastern league players present.

"I favor this union thing and also the home for old players," says Cy Seymour, former Giant, but now a member of the Baltimore Eastern league team. "I won't pay dues, though, if there is any way out of that. The club owners should pay the dues of their players."

"That is what I think," says Bugs Raymond, who was with Seymour. "Here we are trying to form a union, and some of these tightwad players don't want to be among the six from each club to join, because they'll have to pay dues. Some of these ball players don't care any more for a dollar than a railroad engineer does for both his eyes. I'm for anything that will let me name my own salary."

One thing is sure—the leadership will not go to a bonehead, and the incumbent will be practically allowed to name his own salary. He will also have a liberal allowance for expenses.



CRABBE, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH HALF MILER.

Crabbe, the famous English half miler, has planned to visit America on a competitive tour. The forming of a national foot running league in America, and the success of other foreign runners have caused this great English speed marvel to come.

GRIDIRON WARRIORS WORK HARD FOR FAME



TACKLING DUMMY



BOOTING THE BALL

© 1910, by American Press Association.

By TOMMY CLARK.

HOW many of those who witness the annual gridiron games of the big universities are aware of the fact that no athlete works harder for the honor he gets than the moleskin warrior? There is no sport on the calendar in which an athlete can make quite so meteoric a rise as in football; but, while he has a shorter route to fame than any other knight of muscle, there are very few who give a passing thought to the course of training that the boy has to undergo to become a hero in your own and the eyes of the frantically cheering thousands that watch the games.

When one discovers the routine the moleskin warrior goes through it's dollars to cents that admiration will grow apace for the lusty specimen of young manhood who for some sensational play is being lifted on the shoulders of his joyful college mates, for there is the training that would make the Spartan warrior win. For nearly three months the football hero is in training every minute. As early as possible in the season he must become full of strength, agility, speed, endurance, and, above all, he must be taught the science of the game. It is the duty of the trainer to equip him with all the essentials except the last. That is the coach's task.

The routine of a football team's work varies according to the preferences of the coach in charge. In many universities the general routine is as follows: One morning it consists of going through the sitting up exercises of the army, a splendid movement for every part of the human system. The next morning it is calisthenics, perhaps, or the medicine ball or a walk of two or three miles, finishing with a sprint of a hundred yards. Frequently there are punting and drop kicking by the kickers excused from the other exercise.

In the afternoon practice begins about 3 o'clock. The diet of the members of a football team is carefully looked after, though the bill of fare of a training table is far more liberal today than it was a few years ago.

After the signal practice the men go on the field and practice at getting the machinery of their formations to working smoothly. Signals must be followed with clocklike precision in the execution of the plays, each man going to his place as true as though a part of a machine and controlled by a steel rod. Familiarity is drilled into the men by lining them up without an opposing line. After the men have learned to slip into their places with the proper degree of precision in response to each signal a reserve team which has been going through similar maneuvers in another part of the field is lined up against them, and a hard drill in putting the plays learned into practice against a substantial antagonist is begun.

The reserves are under the care of an assistant coach, who must be as learned in the science of football as his chief if the work is to be done to the best advantage.

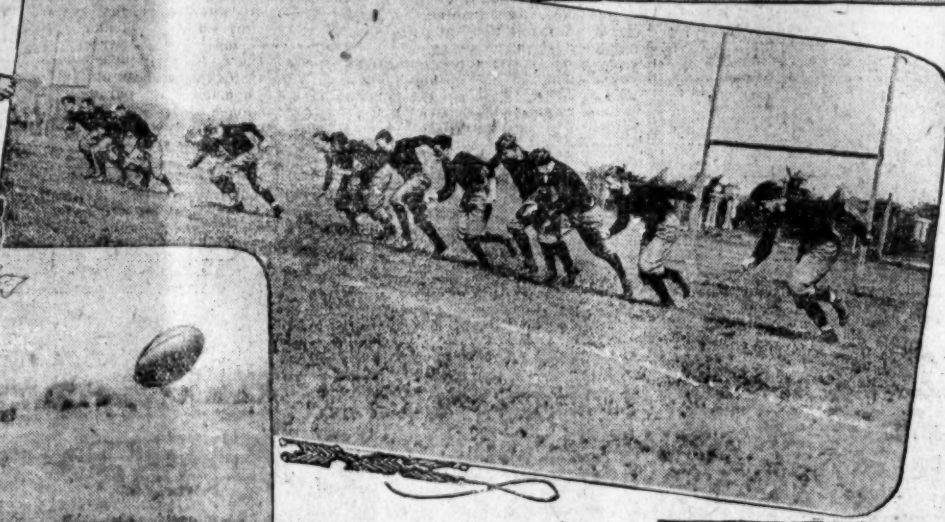
It is his object in practice to defeat or score against the first team, and his reserves are keen to accomplish this object. In making this effort the assistant coach does what has become the rule under such circumstances—tries to teach his men the style of play of the teams against which the varsities are to play. This serves as a football education for his own men and enables the assistant coach to organize his defense for each particular style of play and thus have his men in shape to break up the attacks of the various teams when his men meet them in actual conflict. In brief, the reserves play the parts of the teams against which the varsities are to play, so that in a way each game to be played by the varsities is played over again and again before the real game comes off.

As far back as 1583 the question of brutality was under discussion. The following is an extract from "Anatomy of Abuse," by Philip Stubbs, printed in London in 1583:

"For as concerning football play, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kind of fight than a play or recreation; a bloody and murdering practice, that a cowardly sports or pastime. For dooth not every one live in waight for his adversary, seeking to overthrow him and to pickle him on his nose, though it be upon hard stones? In ditch or dale, in valley or hill, or what place soever it be, he careth not, so he have him down. And he that can serve the most in this fashion, he is counted the only fellow, and who but he? So by this means sometime their legs, sometime their armes, sometime one part thrust out of joint, sometime an other, sometime the coxae rush out with blood, sometime their eyes start out, and sometime hurt in one place, sometime in another,



AT WORK ON PUSHING MACHINE



PRACTICING QUICK STARTS



RUN BEFORE PRACTICE BEGINS

How Football Teams Prepare For Season

provided the teams when they show up do not put up a style of play entirely different from that expected. That is a part of the strategy of the game. The styles of play of the various coaches of the leading teams get to be known; hence it is not difficult to organize a defense against any particular coach. Coaches expect this and endeavor to develop new tricks in order to strike the opposing team in an unexpected quarter where he has prepared no defense. From this the reasons for secret practice may be readily seen. To let every one into the grounds while new plays were being practiced would be to invite spying on the part of future antagonists.

"Go!" is the head coach's last command for the day on the field. It is given after the scrimmage work is all

done and the men have been lined up at the upper end of the field for a race to some building on the university grounds. The moment it is given the whole line is off as though fired from a catapult. The men rush down the field like a lot of Indians, hair flowing to the wind, heads up, lips pressed together and every muscle straining in a race each man strives to win.

In Training Quarters. The work of the day is over. The men now go to the dressing room, whither meanwhile have gone any who have been injured during the practice. Here the secrets of the condition of the men and their weight are disclosed, but only to those who are allowed the privileges of the room. After the accoutrements of the field have been thrown aside each man steps on a pair of

scales and weighs himself. In this way each keeps close tab on his weight and his physical condition.

Just Before a Big Game. The days just before big games are days of careful work. The team at such times usually disappears entirely from the university world. Inquiry will usually develop the fact that the men have gone off into the country under the care of the head coach and his assistants. Here, where there is no danger of a spying eye, the finishing touches are put on the team's practice. It is lightened a bit the last day so that the men may not go into the game tired. When the team appears on the field after such preparation every man is usually in the perfection of condition. He is prepared to do battle. It is battle, too—battle in which the opposing forces do not seek to injure each other, but battle in which brain is matched against brain and brawn against brawn, battle without blood (except by accident). It is this that makes the game so fascinating for any but the sluggish temperament and will always make it the great game among college men.

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One of his own records is as interesting in its way as that of Good and Plenty. Three years ago he hunted an entire winter in Leicestershire and never had a horse fall with him over a fence, and this in spite of the fact that he was one of the hardest going men ever seen in that country. One fence that he jumped in the Cotswold territory proved to be the biggest obstacle negotiated successfully in many years. It consisted of an ox rail, a ditch eight feet deep and about twelve feet wide, an uncut hedge on the far side of the ditch, another smaller ditch and still another ox rail beyond that. The distance between the two rails measured nineteen feet, and between the last footprints on the take-off side and the marks that the Irish mare made upon landing beyond the far rail there was a space of thirty-two feet.

His first sixteen successive races over fences and throughout his entire career never refused or fell. He was, of course, a horse of great intelligence and courage to start with, but it was the education which he received from his owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., which made this extraordinary record possible.

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CHANCE SALARY IS HIGHEST

Clarke, Wagner and Kling Are Also Well Paid

Of all men actually playing baseball, eliminating Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, who owns stock in the club, Frank Chance, manager of the Cubs, is considered to be far and away above all other active players in his earnings from baseball. This, too, is because Chance also is a stockholder in the Chicago club, owning a one-tenth interest.

Prior to the season of 1909 Chance received a salary of \$5,000 a year, which was augmented by his dividends and the share of one player in post-season and exhibition game receipts. Chance then signed a four year contract at \$7,500 a year, but a dispute arose between him and Charley Murphy, president of the club, and he announced that he would not play with the Cubs.

A Chicago man was sent to California to arrange a truce between Chance and Murphy. One of the conditions of the truce was that no party to it should ever reveal the salary part of the deal, whether raised or continued the same. But with his dividends on his one-tenth interest Chance earns between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year, probably \$25,000 a year on an average.

Because of the national commission decision in his case, sentencing him to play for his contract salary, it is known that Johnny Kling signed a three year contract for \$4,500. To this, of course, must be added what the players get from the post-season series, which when played, runs up to \$1,500 or \$2,000 extra. Brown, Overall, Tinker and Evers probably receive amounts varying from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Fred Clarke of the world's champion Pirates is reported to receive \$12,500 annually for services as player and manager, while Wagner is called a \$10,000 beauty, although it is not likely that figure is correct. Ty Cobb of Detroit is reported to receive \$9,000 a year. Probably some salt can be placed on this estimate also.

The average player of experience on a winning club considers himself as worth from \$2,500 to \$3,000, while one with pretensions to being a star estimates himself as worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000, depending on the club and his ability. But the life of the ball player is short. Club owners with winning teams are raking in enormous profits, and of sentiment there is little. It is pretty safe to say that the players earn all they get.

WILL RACE ABROAD.

Anti-betting Laws Driving American Horses Away.

The handicaps placed on racing in this country through the anti-betting laws are driving many horses to England and France. Harry Payne Whitney was one of the first to desert the American turf, and for two years he has devoted all of his time to racing in England.

August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey club, is one of the sportsmen who have remained loyal to the American turf. True, he sent a number of horses abroad at the close of the season of 1909, but he has always raced abroad, but without crippling to any great extent his American string. Herman B. Durvea, for years a power in turf matters on this side of the Atlantic, has transferred all his interests, with the exception of two horses, to France, and Joseph E. Widener is another man who races his best horses over the French courses. James Rowe, trainer for James E. Keene, is contemplating a visit of a month abroad, and, though he has not made a contract to handle the horses of Herman B. Durvea, as has been published, it is altogether probable that he will accept an engagement abroad.

DANNY MAHER, MILLIONAIRE JOCKEY, WHO HAS QUIT THE SADDLE



Danny Maher, the premier jockey of the world, who announced his retirement from the saddle in England, will settle down as a country gentleman on an estate in Tipperary, Ireland, the option on which he has had for more than a year and which he recently exercised. Maher says he has made \$1,000,000 by his skill in the saddle and that increasing wealth would prejudice his future, adding that he would rather die at eighty worth \$1,000,000 than at fifty with twice that amount. Next year he intends to become a trainer.

FOOTBALL AS PLAYED IN YE OLDEN TIME

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HORSE'S GREAT JUMP.

Animal Covers Two Rails, Jumping in All Thirty-two Feet.

Good and Plenty, the greatest steeplechase horse ever developed in this country or perhaps any other, won

STORY OF "IL TROVATORE" AND ITS COMPOSER GIUSEPPE VERDI

BY ISADORE DAMROSCH

TAKEN FROM THE TRANSLATED VERSION OF THIS OPERA AS PRESENTED BY THE ABERN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY

It would be impossible to decide just who is the greatest composer of grand opera, but probably the decision would finally rest between Giuseppe Verdi and Richard Wagner. Comparisons are invidious in this respect, as in others, and it is better to accord to each his particular niche in the hall of fame, naming Wagner as the greatest of all pioneers in musical history; a veritable revolutionist as well as a discoverer; and Verdi as the most wonderful composer of all times. Wonderful is the word which describes the great old Italian maestro who at the very height of his glory and greatness could see and recognize the genius of the newcomer, Wagner, and could profit by the teachings of the German who had revealed a new school. Wonderful is the word which qualifies the development of Verdi's expression through what musical authorities describe as three distinct periods, though never losing the rich fount of melody which won his early fame, for while his opera of the first and more primitive period are melodiously voluptuous, those of his second and more dramatic are equally beautiful but of more perfect style, and his third and last period contained works of the highest rank, splendid specimens of the Wagnerian school and as near perfect according to advanced standards as any composer has produced. Wonderful is the only adjective that fits the musician who, in his eightieth year, produced what is generally considered his masterpiece, "Falstaff," after nearly three-quarters of a century of composition and progressive improvement.

Milan, if the word "finished" could be said of a man who continued to be a student all his life. His early life was one of struggle, deprivation, disappointment and sorrow, the school of adversity which tempers the steel of which the truly great are made. Not until after several of his first works had proved dire failures did he finally win recognition, but from that time on his fame and success were assured. His last years were passed in high honor and luxurious comfort at his country place, St. Agata, where he passed away January 27, 1901.

"Il Trovatore," by all statistics the most popular Italian opera ever produced in America, is nearly as great a favorite in all other parts of the world, though when it was first produced in this country it was pronounced by the critics inferior to Verdi's "Evans" and for a number of years was held second to the latter in the regard of the public. However, with each successive presentation of "Il Trovatore," as its many flowing melodies became more and more familiar, its popularity grew, until it has come to be an infallible "standby" to the modern repertory. It is of Verdi's second period, and was originally produced at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, January 17, 1853, being followed two months after by the production in Venice of "La Traviata."

"Il Trovatore" created such a furor that it was presented in all the Italian cities without delay, as well as Paris, where it was put on at the Theatre Italien in 1854 with the famous Mario as Manrico. Most of the operas of Verdi's two earlier periods were written with remarkable rapidity, and at that time he was accused occasionally of carelessness, but whether this was true or not, his genius ever surmounted any such lapse, and some of his earlier conceptions, such as the "Miserere" in this opera, are still considered among the most impressive of the operatic stage.

Most of the story of "Il Trovatore" is preliminary to the action, and the opera itself is really a series of melodramatic pictures in sequence to the story of what has happened before. The old Count di Luna, now deceased, had two sons. One night their nurse



discovered a gypsy woman in the chamber near the cradle of the youngest of the two children. Ancient superstition accredited gypsies with supernatural powers, and as the child's health began to fail soon after this incident, the woman was suspected of witchcraft. Consequently she was followed, captured and burned alive. Azucena, a daughter of the gypsy, with her child in her arms, witnessed the execution, and for revenge kidnapped the son of Di Luna, rushed with him to the fire, where her mother had expired, but being driven mad by the sight she had witnessed, made the fatal mistake of hurling her own child into the flames, instead of that of the nobleman, and fled with the latter infant back to her tribe. Realizing her terrible error, she kept the Count's child as her own, and brought him up, Manrico, the troubadour, as her own son. In the meanwhile the old Count died, leaving his older son sole heir to his title and estate.

Manrico, the young minstrel knight (tenor), by his prowess in a tourney, has won the admiration of Leonora, Countess of Sergaste (soprano), and they fall deeply in love with each other, and as the young Count di Luna (baritone) is already smitten with Leonora, the two brothers (unknown to each other) are rivals.

Azucena (contralto), the gypsy, supposed mother of Manrico, sees a chance in this for revenge, but in the duel between Manrico and the Count, the former feels a strange impulse and spares his unknown brother.

In the second act, which takes place in the gypsy camp, Azucena tells Manrico of his history, but fearing she will lose him, again denies enough of it to leave him in doubt as to her sanity. Meanwhile he hears that Leonora, to whom he was reported dead, is about to take the veil, and he rushes away to save her. Count di Luna arrives at the convent with the same purpose, but just as he seizes his prey Manrico comes up and, with the aid of his companions, liberates her from the Count and his followers. Leonora becomes Manrico's wife, while the Count vows vengeance. In the third act, the young brothers succeed in capturing Azucena, in whom they recognize the burned gypsy's daughter, and as the Count hears that his successful rival is her son, she is sentenced to be burned. Manrico tries to rescue her, but is seized, too, and condemned to die by the axe.

In the fourth act Leonora offers herself to the Count as the price of freedom for the captives, but, determined to be true to her lover, she takes poison. She hastens to him announcing his deliverance. Too late he sees how dearly she has paid for it, when, after sweet assurance of love and fidelity, she sinks dead at his feet.

The Count, coming in and seeing himself deceived, orders Manrico put to death immediately. He is led away, and only after the execution does Azucena inform the Count that his murdered rival was his long-sought brother.

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FALL 1910

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AT THE THEATRES.

An extensive campaign has been laid out for the coming season by Milton and Margaret Aborn, involving the presentation of grand opera in English every important city from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The Aborn English Grand Opera Company, numbering one hundred singers and musicians, and carrying elaborate outfits of costumes, scenery and effects for seven operas, will come to the Academy Tuesday night and seats go on sale tomorrow. The Aborn name is well established in the few large cities in which their companies have been located in past years, including New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, but they have never before sent one of their companies on tours where they would be required to appear for a shorter period than four or five weeks in one place. However, since the remarkable awakening among the general public in metropolitan centres to the beauties of classic music, it has been evident that this rise of musical taste has extended all over America, and this tendency prompted Messrs. Aborn to send the Aborn English Grand Opera Company

sons each, playing remarkably successful engagements in the cities named above, their run in one place being no shorter than five weeks, and ending as long as 20 weeks in others. The company to be seen here is composed of artists who won favor under the Aborn management last season in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and their repertory includes "Il Trovatore," "Aida," "Carmen," "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "The Bohemian Girl."

Rita Fornia. Several years Rita Fornia was a member of the Savage Opera Company. One night all the sopranos and contraltos in that company, (but Miss Fornia), had the gripe. Miss Fornia was announced to sing Elizabeth in "Tannhauser." The woman who was to have sung Venus was indisposed, so Miss Fornia sang both Elizabeth and Venus. She changed her wig after singing Tannhauser and became a noble woman. In the last act she changed her wig again, and slipped a pink dress over her Elizabeth robe and again became Venus. It was an exciting evening for her.

In San Francisco she once sang Medea and Santuzza in the same night. Lists are open at Munson & Co.'s and Plummer's. It is now up to the people as to whether they shall fall in line and Wilmington keep pace with her sister cities in the musical world. If one has not signed a list, they should do so at once, as the

price is small and they will have a chance of hearing some of the greatest artists now on tour.

At the Crystal This Week.

Mr. Frank Peiffer, manager of the Crystal Palace, has returned from a ten days' trip to New York and Philadelphia in the interest of his popular playhouse and he returns with many



J. C. LEWIS, JR.

Crystal Palace This Week.

new ideas which he will put in operation at the Crystal. While away he made arrangements with a booking agency for a class of attractions superior to anything yet offered at the Crystal. An especially fine bill will be offered this week—The Versatile

Leviage; Ten Cities, black and white, and John Robinson, singing and talking comedian and violinist. The Leviage, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and two children, will give excellent sketches and will change the programme three times during the week.

At the Bijou Tomorrow.

Three splendid pictures are offered as the bill at the Bijou theatre tomorrow. They are entitled "Dora Thorne" from Bertha M. Clay's famous novel; "Up to Date Servants," a bright comedy subject, and "Freaks at Catalina Island," a short education subject, the three making up one of the best programmes offered at the popular theatre in some time.

FISH Famine FOR ATLANTA.

Dealers Tell Eaters the Storm Has Crippled the Fishermen.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—"Fish eaters facing a fish famine," is the warning issued by fish dealers in Atlanta and they say it is all due to the recent West Indian hurricane which played havoc with the fish industry of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Until coast fishermen can rig up new outfits, say local dealers, Atlantans must eat fish from Northern points. Local markets are said to be depleted.

Kills a Murderer. A merciless murderer is appendicitis with many victims, but Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing constipation, headache, biliousness, chills. 25c at Robert R. Bellamy's.

Read Star Business Locals.

Read Star Business Locals.



It's Up To You

If you don't want to stop drinking or using drugs—don't take the Keeley Cure, it would be just a waste of time and money.

But if you think that Whiskey or Drugs are standing in the way of your business success and destroying your family happiness—if you want to get back your old energy and vigor and ambition—and begin life anew where you left it before you began their use—come to the Keeley Institute at Greensboro.

In four to six weeks we will give you back the clear eye, the steady nerves and the vigor of health that you used to have. We will take away completely your unnatural appetite and leave you a free man again.

Then it's up to you! You can remain a free man, with little or no effort if you will, with all the joy and rich rewards of freedom. Or you can go back to your slavery—if it is the life of bondage that you prefer. All we do—all anyone can do—is to give you a fair start—put you even with the world. Then it's up to you.

W. H. OSGORN, President

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Greensboro, North Carolina



ARLETTA LEWIS.

Crystal Palace This Week.

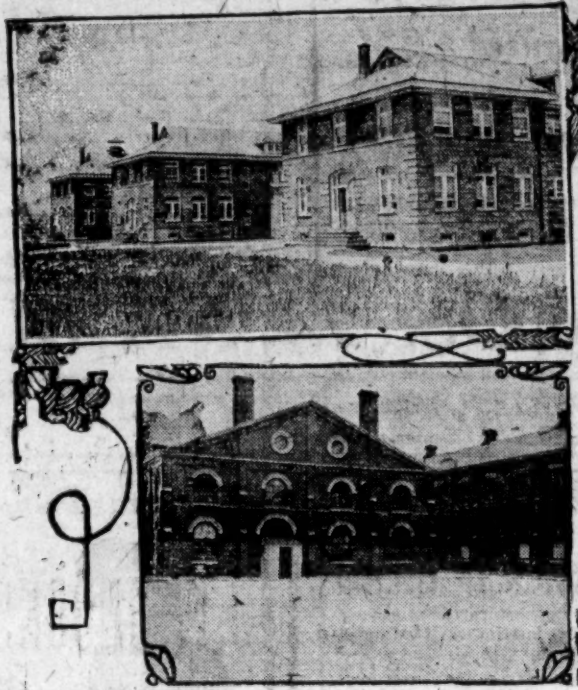
on a tour that will give a week of grand opera to each of some 20 cities, half weeks to many others, and one or two or three performances to a limited number of others.

This is known by comparison as a popular price grand opera organization, as the scale will range from 25 cents to \$2, while those of the metropolitan and other world-famed companies mount as high as \$5 for orchestra seats, and are therefore prohibitive to a large majority of music lovers.

There were six different Aborn English Grand Opera Companies last season numbering about one hundred per-

DEATH IN CHOLERA'S FOOTSTEPS IN EUROPE. PROTECTING AMERICA FROM THE DIRE PLAGUE

HOFFMAN ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.



QUARANTINE BUILDINGS, HOFFMAN ISLAND.



DR. ALVH H. DOTY.



SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.



INTERIOR OF HOSPITAL AND A QUARANTINE BUILDING.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.
CHOLERA in New York harbor—ocean liners held up and their passengers and crews quarantined—the scareheads tell us, and a shiver of apprehension starts at the Battery and quivers its way clean across to the Golden Gate. America realizes with a start its common mortality with the hordes of India and Asia and sends to its health officials appeals to save it from the scourge which has slain its thousands and its tens of thousands in Europe and Asia.

Not since 1892, when Asiatic cholera found its way to the port of New York from Hamburg, has the condition of foreign health held the attention of our officials to such an extent as it does at present. The reason is to be found in the spread of the cholera epidemic in Europe and Asia, affecting Russia, Italy, Germany and other countries.

It should be understood thoroughly that there is no real occasion for alarm in this country. The winter season approaching, when the cholera bacillus hibernates and loses its virulence to a great extent, but also our health officials are exerting themselves to the utmost to avert its spread in this country. "Hardest worked man in New York" is a recent description of Dr. Alvah Hunt Doty, health officer

of the port of New York, who is holding up every steamer on which the cholera germ might be harbored. Vigilant Precautions Against Plague.

The efforts of Dr. Doty to protect us from the cholera are ably seconded by those of the health officers of other ports, although, of course, if any danger exists it is most likely to manifest itself at New York. Especially careful are Dr. Doty's precautions in the cases of vessels clearing for this country from Naples and other infected cities. Experts from the marine hospital service are equally vigilant in foreign cities, keeping the American authorities fully advised of the progress and spread of the disease.

"When cholera appeared in St. Petersburg some months ago," said Dr. Doty in a recent interview, "extra precautions were put in force at quarantine, because it felt that it would invade Italy and western Europe, and I acted on this presumption long before there was any record of cases outside of Russia."

"The methods applied are not only exhaustive in that they include a thorough examination and inspection of persons, but there are also bacteriological examinations in all suspicious cases, and this applies particularly to all vessels from Mediterranean ports, not from Italy alone. I recognize this as the greatest danger is through mild

unrecognized cases. But there is little or no danger of cholera getting a foothold here, because every possible precaution is being taken. Cholera isn't as dangerous to this country as measles."

It is at the quarantine station on Staten Island, commanding the Narrows, and on Swinburne and Hoffman islands, just below the strait entrance to New York harbor, that Dr. Doty keeps watch and ward over the health of the nation. On a bluff overlooking the entrance to the port is stationed a lookout who reports the approach of every vessel. There is no other gate to the nation's greatest port. Every steamer from Europe bound for New York must pass under the scrutiny of the health officer before her commander may take her up to her pier. Dr. Doty is a state officer, although the placing of quarantine under federal supervision has been discussed from time to time. City and federal health officials are co-operating with Dr. Doty and his assistants.

Safeguard in Nature of the Disease.
A great safeguard for this country is found in the fact that the period of

incubation of cholera is from one to five days, so that a case should have developed sufficiently for diagnosis before a vessel bearing the disease reaches an American port. Thus only criminal concealment on the part of the ship's officers or gross negligence on the part of the health officers could account for the introduction of the cholera into this country. Fortunately for us, neither of these contingencies is likely to occur. The laws against concealment of disease on shipboard are stringent, and our health officers have high reputations for standing in their profession to maintain.

What is known to the medical man as the prophylaxis and to the layman as the prevention of cholera is aided greatly by the nature of the disease and the method of its communication.

It is communicable only by the ingestion of food or drink infected with the cholera bacillus from the feces or vomit of sufferers. It is probably never communicated by contagion

—that is, through the breath, perspiration or other emanation from the patient. In other words, cholera can be contracted only by being swallowed. As water is the most common medium of propagation of the disease and as boiling is fatal to the bacillus, it follows that the boiling of all water intended for human use is recommended by authorities on the disease. The efficacy of other methods of prevention is greatly impaired if this simple precaution is neglected.

Spreads With Terrible Rapidity.

Even while laying stress on the improbability of a cholera epidemic in this country the medical authorities on the disease do not attempt to minimize its seriousness or the virulence of the infection. The possibility of having to handle a cholera epidemic is a nightmare to the health boards of the cities of America and Europe. The disease spreads and propagates itself with terrifying rapidity. It is only a few months since it became epidemic

in Russia, yet recent official figures give 205,418 as the number of cases in the empire, with 85,963 deaths. It should be borne in mind that these figures are official and bureaucratic and that they underestimate rather than aggravate the seriousness of the cholera outbreak in Russia. From that country the cholera has made its way into Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Italy. The spread of the infection has put the other nations of Europe on their guards.

The terrible nature of the disease may be gained from the assertion, made on good authority, that of the mild cases about 50 per cent die, while of those with subnormal temperature and other aggravated symptoms 90 per cent prove mortal. As in the cases of scarlet fever and other virulent maladies, complications may follow recovery from the cholera itself. Among these are lobar or lobular pneumonia, enteritis, nephritis and neurasthenia. India is the original home of the cholera. Indeed, the disease is known scientifically as cholera-indica, or cholera asiatica.

Scourge Spread by Moslems.

A great source of infection and one which the medical authorities of the

world have been unable to combat successfully is the annual pilgrimage of the Mohammedans to Mecca, their holy city in Arabia. Since the time of Mohammed the city has been a center of infection, it is said. The pilgrims are for the most part absolute and uncompromising fatalists, knowing little and caring less about sanitary precautions. Thus the disease is spread from the crowded cities of India to Mecca, thence to the shores of the Mediterranean, thence to the cities from which steamers leave daily for America and for the cities of northern Europe. "If we could wipe out the Mohammedan's Mecca there would be no more cholera," says Dr. Doty.

This is only one method of infection of northern Europe, where the rules of sanitation are better known and more generally observed than they are in the southern parts of the continent. Another prime cause of the spread of cholera in Europe is the carrying of the infection into Russia from Odessa, the great southern port of the Russian empire, situated on the Black sea, and thus in close proximity to the other sources of danger. From Odessa the present spread of the disease, with its direction, is indicated on the accompanying map.

Cat-o-nine-tails For the Paris Apache

WHIPPING post or Apache, which will Paris have? The Apache she has already, and she desires to rid herself of him. The lash she has not and, to her credit be it said, does not desire, save as a last desperate weapon in the warfare on the Apache. But freedom from the Apache she is determined to have, and she may seek relief by way of the whipping post and the "cat."

The question of the infliction of corporal punishment on the criminal idler is agitating the French capital. The growth in number and enormity of the crimes committed by the hoodlum known as the Apache has roused the respectable Parisian to a realization of the size of the problem which confronts him. Hardly a night passes without the finding of the body of some one done to atrocious death by a single marauder or by a band of the slinkers in the poorer districts of the city. The men who commit these crimes are the very lowest dregs of

the French city's slums, who remain dormant in the daytime and emerge at night to waylay, to rob and to murder. In most cases their object is gain, since an Apache, being human, must have the means of sustenance and holds himself above the necessity of working. But many of the Apache crimes, such as assaults upon policemen, are attributable to mere bravado and daring. Between the Apache and the gendarmes there is a perpetual warfare, and it is the routing of the peace officers in so many cases that has roused Paris to the need of taking drastic measures against the Apaches.

The name "Apache" as applied to the bad Parisian is of recent origin. The calling of the dregs of the Paris slums after the bloodthirsty Indians of the southwestern United States was the inspiration of a Parisian journalist whose work brought him into frequent contact with the underworld of his city. He was a great reader of stories relating to the American Indians, and the idea of naming the Parisian defers

of law and order after an Indian tribe came to him because he fancied he saw a similarity in the exploits of the two "tribes." The idea "look" with the Parisian populace, but they failed to adopt with the name the American pronunciation. To them the Apaches are not Apaches as we enunciate the word, but "A-pash" (two syllables instead of three), in singular and plural.

In cool disregard of the sanctity of human life the Apaches of Paris resemble their namesakes of Arizona. But there is this difference: With the Indians the motive was generally bloodthirstiness and revenge for what they deemed wrongs inflicted on them by the whites. The Parisian Apaches assault their victims, generally with knife or club, because they covet the latter's indiscreetly displayed goods. The victims generally are residents of the city, since most foreigners have brains enough to keep out of the low Paris slums after nightfall. The Apache is not on exhibition at the Moulin Rouge and the other resorts of

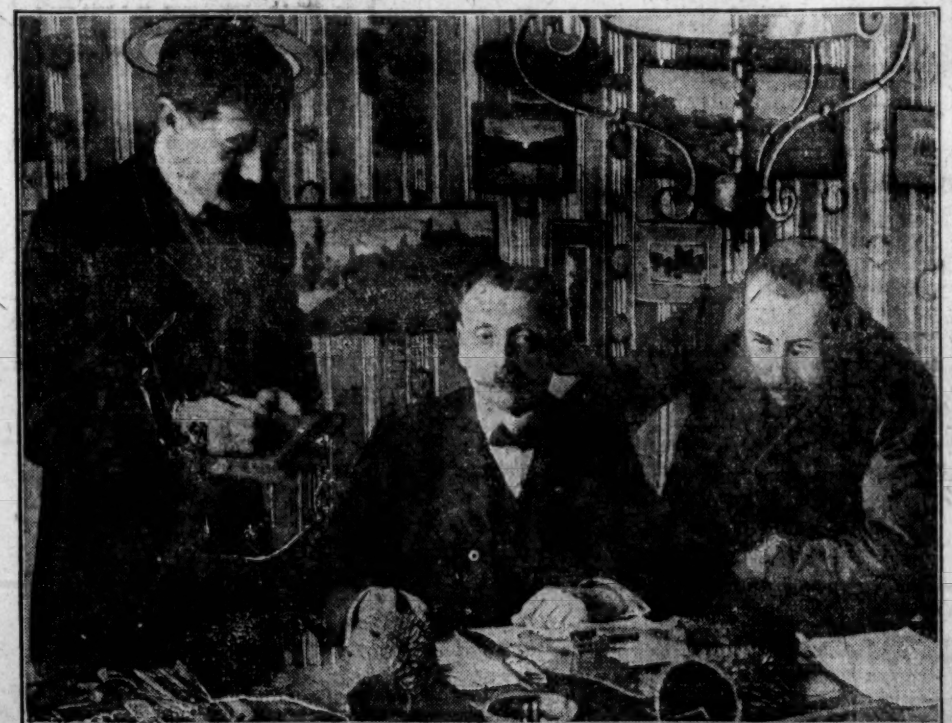
the pleasure seeking tourist in Paris. He prefers his own haunts, where he is safer from police interference.

The roots of Apachism are to be found in idleness and love of drink. The Apache is generally young. Rarely is a man above thirty-five recognized as a member of this distinctive class. The Apache does not live so long or persevere in his course of crime past the age named. If he has not died from alcoholism or disease or wounds before attaining his thirtieth year he is numbered among the inmates of the penitentiaries or the exiles in some penal colony. Franco is rid of him, but she has had to maintain him during a long course of crime and idleness, and it is partly to obviate this necessity that the whipping post is proposed.

It is argued that the Apache cares nothing for imprisonment, since he is assured at least of food and lodging, and it is whispered that sentimentalism has done something to relieve the Apache of his remorse. To the threat of death by means of the recently re-established guillotine the Apache professes an indifference that is not entirely assumed, since he has, supervised on his natural love of life, a desire to shine in the memories of his comrades after he is departed. Death by means of the broad blade will give him posthumous glorification, he believes. Of course he relies also on the well known reluctance to inflict the death penalty.

French penologists declare that the whipping post will solve the problem. They say that the Apache who would commit with impunity crimes which might send him to death would shrink with loathing from the possibility of receiving a lashing with the "cat." There is no glory to be gained in a whipping and the Apache knows as well as do the men who propose the infliction of the punishment. The rearing of the whipping post is opposed by those who see in it a reversion to barbarism, and this view is upheld by the men and women on the other side of the channel who desire the abolition of whipping in British prisons.

The illustration shows the inspection by a Paris police official of the terrible bracelets, or spiked wrist armor, taken from Liabeuf, the notorious Apache captured not long ago. The usual weapon of the Apache is the knife, the bludgeon or the club. He resorts only rarely to the revolver, having an aversion to the report. The wristlets of Liabeuf were made of leather, pierced with hundreds of sharp pointed nails. He relied with merited confidence on these wristlets to save him from capture until, after a long series of crimes committed with impunity, he encountered a quartet of police officers courageous enough to fight him. One of them he stabbed to death, and two others had their hands badly lacerated while trying to arrest him, but the fourth, with the aid of one of his less badly injured comrades, finally "got" Liabeuf.



PARIS POLICE OFFICIAL EXAMINING APACHE "TOOLS."

Coming Honor For the Man Who Wrote "We Have Met the Enemy, and They Are Ours"

TO September, 1912, may seem a long look ahead for the planning of a public celebration of a historic event, but it does not seem so to the men and women who have begun already preparations for the proper commemoration of the centennial of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Sept. 10, 1813, is an important date in American history, and it seems fitting that its hundredth anniversary should be marked by patriotic and commemorative exercises. With that end in view the erection and dedication of a splendid memorial to the memory of Commodore Perry and his deeds are planned. The projected memorial, which will stand near the scene of Perry's victory over the British fleet, is shown in the illustration.

Whether or not one agrees with ex-President Roosevelt's opinion that Perry's victory at Put-In-Bay "most certainly has been estimated at more than its worth" and that he "stands on a lower grade than either Hull or Macdonough and not a bit higher than a dozen others," it is not to be denied that Perry is one of the most picturesque figures in American history and that his adventurous career in the service of his country deserves recognition. That his contemporaries thought highly of the young naval commander and his exploits is well attested by the numerous national, state and municipal honors paid to Perry and his men after the battle.

In deference to Colonel Roosevelt's standing as a writer of history it may be conceded that as a naval action, without regard to its consequences, Perry's exploit on Lake Erie was a small affair. Only about 500 men were engaged on each side, the Americans in nine tiny vessels built on the lake by Perry, the British in six that were scarcely larger than the American vessels. Perry's sixty-three, but the weight of metal thrown by the Americans was slightly larger. But taken as a heroic exploit of arms, as a fight that was the culmination of long, difficult preparation, carried to successful completion against great odds by a man enabled by illness, Perry's victory on Lake Erie deserves its rank among the world's most famous actions.

The story of the battle has been printed many times. Simply told, it consisted of the defeat of the British squadron by Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, a map of twenty-eight, pitted against Captain Robert H. Barclay, a one armed veteran of Trafalgar, where he served under the famous Nelson. After Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, over which flew a flag with Lawrence's immortal words, "Don't give up the ship," had been shattered by the fire of the British vessels Perry

left her in a small boat with a few of his un wounded men and was rowed over to the Niagara, just going into action after a long delay of which various explanations have been made. In seven minutes the fight, which had seemed up to that time to be a hopeless defeat for the Americans, was

known to all readers of American history, with Perry's famous dispatch announcing his victory, his previous and subsequent career are not so often read. He was born in Rhode Island in 1773 and entered the navy in 1800 as a midshipman. He served in the wars against France and Tripoli. At the



PROPOSED MONUMENT TO COMMODORE PERRY.

changed into a victory, and the British colors were struck. The passage of Perry from the Lawrence to the Niagara was a feat worthy of the heroes of old. No Viking ever displayed greater heroism than that shown by the young commander as he stood upright in the stern of his little vessel, defying the cannon shot and musketry fire of the nearby British ships.

While the battle and its story are

outbreak of the war of 1812 he commanded a flotilla in the harbor of Newport, R. I. After the war he was placed in charge of the Java, a first class frigate, and went with Decatur to the Mediterranean. In 1819 the government sent Perry with a small squadron to the West Indies to suppress piracy, and in August of the same year he was attacked by yellow fever and died, aged thirty-four.

WALTER P. HUDSON.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENTS

Big Lumber Project in Mountains—
Railway Improvements in Texas
—V. C. Co. to Build at San-
ford, Fla.—Notes.

(Special Star Correspondence.)
Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Illustrative of the scope of Southern industrial development is the announcement in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record that the Whiting Manufacturing Co., of Asheville, N. C., and Philadelphia, Pa., which owns 90,000 acres of timber land in Graham county, N. C., has purchased the county seat, Robbinsville, with the exception of the court house and some church property, and expects to build there a three-band saw mill, a planing mill, dry kilns and a hardwood flooring plant.

The activities of the company will include considerable railroad construction to open up its timber properties.

The beginning of an expenditure during the coming 12 months of \$1,000,000 for additional terminal facilities at Texas City, Tex., was made in the authorization by the Texas City Transportation Co., of the construction of another warehouse, 100 by 750 feet, installation of another 500-kilowatt electric generator, erection of a depot and office building at the docks, laying of five miles more of yard tracks and purchase of 20 flat cars, two coaches and two switch locomotives, at an aggregate cost of \$250,000. Other announcements of the week were:

Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., has plans and has purchased materials for increasing the capacity and efficiency of its plants at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Rome, August, Jacksonville, Macon, Albany and Columbus, at a cost of about \$300,000.

W. T. Carter and Brother, Houston, Texas, awarded contract for the construction of saw mill buildings to replace its plant destroyed by fire at Camden, Texas, buildings to be concrete and steel, equipped with a 600-horsepower steam plant and mill machinery with a daily output of 200,000 feet of lumber.

Pecos & Toyah Lake Irrigation Co., Pecos, Texas, filed its charter and plans construction of a system to irrigate 22,000 acres of land; \$1,500,000 is the capital stock.

Pittsburg-Virginia Coal Corporation, with capital stock of \$100,000, both of Richmond, Va., were incorporated with the same officers.

The Blackwater Co., Elkins, W. Va., was incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Pittsburg, Pa., announced plans for improvements to cost \$100,000 at its Wyman (Ala.) plant, increasing daily capacity from 35,000 to 70,000 fire bricks.

St. Charles Land Co., Chicago, Ill., is planning the construction of a drainage system to reclaim 7,500 acres of land near Kenner, Ala.

Aldine Canning & Preserving Co., Aldine, Texas, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$130,000.

Ohio-Louisiana Plantation Co., New Orleans, La., was organized with \$200,000 capital stock, purchased swamp lands in La Fourche Parish and will reclaim the property.

Anchor Coal Co., with a capital stock of \$35,000, Anchor Mining Co., with a capital stock of \$85,000, both of Knoxville, Tenn., were incorporated by the same parties.

Genesee Lumber Co., Genesee, Ala., will erect a sawmill with a daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber, replacing its plant recently burned.

Alaga Mining, Power and Development Co., Birmingham, Ala., contemplates an expenditure of probably \$40,000 for washers, triples, steam shovels and other equipment to increase its monthly output from 700 to 800 tons of iron.

Star Lumber Co., Mayna, La., was organized with \$150,000 capital stock to establish saw, planing and shingle mills.

Arco Reclamation Co., Franklin, La., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to reclaim swamp lands. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., will build plant with annual output of 25,000 tons of fertilizer at Sanford, Fla.

GRANVILLE FAIR.

Everything in Readiness at Oxford—
Political Speaking.

Oxford, N. C., Oct. 22.—Everything is being put in shape for the Granville County Fair to be held in Oxford next week. This is a new undertaking to the people of Granville and much interest prevails all over the county. Dr. D. H. Hill, of the A. & M. College, will deliver the address at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 26th. The interest in the fair is overshadowing the political situation even on the eve of the election. Granville is so one-sided politically that it is hard to get up much agitation.

Gov. R. B. Glenn spoke at Wilton Monday to about 100 people. Yesterday C. A. Reynolds came to Oxford to make a Republican speech but he could not get people enough together to justify his making the effort.

Capt. Bogardus Again Hits the Bull's Eye.

This world's famous rifle shot who holds the championship record of 100 pigeons in 100 consecutive shots is living at Lincoln, Ill. Recently interviewed, he says: "I suffered a long time with kidney and bladder trouble and used several well known kidney medicines, all of which gave me no relief until I started taking Foley Kidney Pills. Before I used Foley Kidney Pills I had severe backaches and pains in my kidneys and suppression and a cloudy voiding. On rising in the morning I would get dull headaches. Now I have taken three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and feel 100 per cent. better. I am never bothered with my kidneys or bladder and ara'n feel like my own self." Robert Bolamy.

Try a Star Business Local

Store Will be Open
Monday, October 24th.
at 9:00 O'clock A. M.

All Carpets and Mattings
Sold This Week
Made and Laid Free.

J. H. REHDER & CO.
The Firm That Pays Your Car Fare.

Extra Salespeople
will be
Here to Serve You.

No Goods Sent Out
on Approval.
Everything Sold for Cash.



MILLINERY.
The new style Ladies' Mush-
room Felt Sailors, all colors,
special 75c
\$1.00 Shapes for 50c
\$5.00 Hats, dress and ready-to-
wear, for\$3.50
75c Wings for 39c
25c Ribbons, all colors, this sale
the yard 15c

Annual Autumn Sale!

The Greatest Underpricing Event of the Season
Brings Unmatchable Values in the Most Wanted
Merchandise

Following our annual custom we announce a most sensational Autumn Sale which embraces every department of this big store. Values offered will be stupendous. The right goods at the right time at the right store, and that means at the right price. Monday, October 24th, this big sale starts. Now is the time to save money. Don't miss this great opportunity.

Remember the Date of Sale--Monday, Oct. 24, 9 A.M.

School teachers' Nickel Plated
Desk Clock, \$1.00 values, spe-
cial this week for 50c

10c all linen Torchon Lace, big
variety, special this week, the
yard at 4c

Tin top Jelly Glass,
highly polished, best
goods, the dozen at 25c

10 yards white Home-
spun, special for the
week 25c

Highly polished Water Tumbler,
looks like real cut glass, nice
large sizes, this week, each 5c

Children's white hemmed Hand-
kerchiefs, just think, one
whole dozen for 15c

Small Notions

Hooks and Eyes, the doz., this sale 1c
Gold-eye Needles, the package
this sale 1c

Hairpins, large size, bundle,
this sale 1c

5c Pearl Buttons, the dozen, this
sale 2c

10c Pearl Buttons, the dozen,
this sale 3 1-2c

Fast black, white and tan Darn-
ing Cotton, this sale 2c

Good Safety Pins, the dozen 3c

White and colored F. S. Braid, 3 1-2c
1-lb. fine Note Paper, this sale 5c

Good black Rubber Combs, 8-
inches long, 15c values, this
sale, each 9c

Blankets and Comforts

Child's Blankets, white, fancy
border, only 25c

White and tan woolen special
size Blanket, \$2.50 value,
this sale\$1.98

\$5.00 white wool Blanket, this
sale\$3.48

\$7.50 white wool Blanket, this
sale\$5.50

\$5.00 pink, red and blue plaid
Blankets, full size, wool, this
sale\$4.25

Heavy Comforters, this sale 75c

\$2.00 medium weight Comfort-
ers, full size, fine cotton, this
week\$1.39

\$1.25 extra heavy com forter, this
sale 98c

\$4.50 extra heavy Comforter, ex-
tra fine sateen cover, fine cot-
ton, this sale\$3.48

Hats and Caps at a Bargain

25c Yacht Caps, blue, brown and
black, this sale 15c

35c Bull Dog and French Golf
Caps, only 25c

Men's \$1.50 Hat black and col-
ors, latest styles, this sale 98c

SHOES! SHOES!

Children's Soft Shoes 19c

Children's \$1.00 School Shoes 75c

\$1.50 Shoes in Ladies' and Misses 1.19

\$3.00 Patent Leather Shoes\$2.25

See the new styles of Crawford
Shoes for men, and Dolly Madison
Shoes for ladies. Ten per cent. off
this sale.

Good heavy Working Shoes,
sold elsewhere for \$1.50 and
\$1.75, this sale only\$1.25

Kid Gloves

Best one dollar Kid Gloves, guaran-
teed. White, black and colors.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear



The greatest values ever shown in
this Department.

35c Pants, Corset Covers, this
sale, each at 23c

65c Pants, Corset Covers, Gowns
and Skirts, this sale, each at 48c

\$2.50 Skirts and Gowns, this sale \$1.98

\$3.00 Heatherbloom Petticoats,
deep flounce and dust ruffle,
this sale\$2.48

\$2.25 black Heatherbloom Skirts \$1.48

Bargains in Dress Skirts.

\$1.50 black Mercerized Petticoat
full, wide, deep dust ruffle,
this sale 98c

Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, full
regular made, well worth
19c, this sale 12 1-2c

Ladies' and Children's Fast
Black Hose, all sizes, this
week, per pair 9c

Ladies' All Wool Vest, white
and red, regular \$1.25 value,
this sale 98c

Children's Union Suits, all sizes 22c

Ladies' Vests and Pants, extra
heavy ribbed 25c

All Carpets and Mattings
Sold this Week.
Made and Laid Free.

Beautiful Japanese Mattings.
Blue, red and green, fancy pat-
terns, this sale 22 1-2c

35c extra heavy fine China Mat-
ting, this sale 25c

50c American Fiber Matting,
this sale, the yard 39c

\$1.00 Brussels Carpets, fine
range of patterns and color,
this sale 85c

65c Ingrain Carpet, one yard
wide, this sale, only 47c

Smith Manor 9x12 Art Squares,
\$17.50 values, this sale\$12.50

9x12 Sanford Velvet Art Square,
Oriental, sold at \$27.50 to
\$30.00, this sale\$22.50

\$1.25 Smyrna Rug, beautiful pat-
terns and colors, this sale 89c

Ladies Neckwear and Belts.
We have a great assortment
and full line, and at bargain prices.

Special 30-Minutes'
Sale Each Day

Monday Morning, October 24th, 10:30 to 11, and Monday Even-
ing, 4:30 to 5:00, will sell 3,000 yards Cheviot Suiting, sol-
id stripes and figures, fast colors, 10 and
12 1-2c goods, the yard for 5c
Limit, six yards to the customer.

Tuesday Morning, October 25th, 10:30 to 11, and Evening 4:30
to 5:00, 25c Ribbon, fancy plaid, solid Taffeta and Satin
Messaline, big assortment and a wonderful
range of colors, only 10c
Limit, five yards to a customer.

Wednesday Morning, October 26th, 10:30 to 11, and Evening
4:30 to 5:00, \$5.00 black Taffeta silk
Petticoats at\$2.50
Limit, one to a customer.

Thursday Morning, October 27th, 10:30 to 11 and Evening
4:30 to 5:00, 100 \$1.50 large size Smyrna Rugs
just one-half price at 75c
Limit, one to a customer.

Friday Morning, October 28th, 10:30 to 11 and Evening, 4:30
to 5:00, fine China Plates at
each 5c
Cup and Saucer at, each 5c
Limit, five to a customer.

Also 1,000 yards, double-width fancy Suiting, sold
everywhere for 10c, for 30 minutes only, the yard 5c

Saturday, October 29th, no special hour sale, but special
all day.

One dollar's worth of merchandise will be given to every
customer purchasing a pair of the Dolly Madison Shoes for
ladies, or the Crawford Shoes for men. The customer to se-
lect the merchandise wanted. These well known brands need
no recommendation, the Dolly Madisons sell for \$3.00 and
\$3.50; the Crawford for \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Domestics

10 yards White Homespun for 25c

10 yards 7c white Homespun, 39 inches wide, this week for 49c

10 yards 8c white Homespun, extra fine for 89c

10 yards good Bleaching for 49c

10 yards 10c Bleaching for 75c

12 1-2c Cambric, 10 yards for 89c

12 1-2c heavy dark and light color Outing, this sale 9c

20c extra fine fancy colored Kimona Outing, light and
dark colors, this sale 13 1-2c

PORTIERS.
\$2.50 Damask Portieres
red and green, this
sale\$1.98

\$3.75 Portieres red and
green, heavy fringe,
this sale\$4.98

\$1.00 Lace Curtain,
this sale 89c

\$4.00 Lace Curtain,
this sale\$3.25

\$1.50 Lace Curtain
this sale\$1.19

\$2.00 Lace Curtain,
this sale\$1.39

SHEETS AND PILLOW
CASES.
Standard 72x90 Sheets,
this week 39c

85c Sheets, 11x90 69c

\$1x90-inch Fruit-of-
Loom Sheets, \$1.00
values, this sale 89c

25c Hemstitched Pil-
low Cases, 36x45
inch, this sale 19c

15c Pillow Cases, 36x45 10c

BED SPREADS.
\$1.25 White Bed
Spreads, Princess
Quilt, this sale 98c

\$3.00 White Marseilles
Spread, this sale\$1.98

\$1.75 Kingston Quilt
full size, this sale\$1.29

Dress Goods and Silks

25c Irish Poplin, big assortment of colors, this sale 19c

42-inch wide Rainproof Suiting, sold elsewhere at
\$1.00 the yard, this week only 50c

34-inch Fancy Suiting, 25c value, about fifteen pat-
terns, this sale 15c

36-inch 35c Mohair Suiting, fancy weaves, this sale 25c

36-inch pink and white soft Silk for evening dress,
this week 25c

\$1.00, one yard wide, guaranteed Taffeta Silk, this sale 79c

50c Chess Flannel, 36 inches wide, this sale 25c

Men's Clothing

100 Men's odd Suits in all sizes, in
blacks, blues and fancies, worth from
\$6.50 to \$10.00
this sale\$3.50

Men's \$12.50 Suits in blacks and col-
ors, single and double
breasted, this sale\$7.50

Men's \$15.00 Suits in the newest grays
and olive worsteds, black thibets,
stripe and plaid cashmeres, in single
and double breasted, this sale\$11.50

Men's \$18.00 and \$20.00 Kirchbaum
custom made Suits, in black Thib-
ets, unfinished worsteds and the
latest novelties in
colors this sale\$16.75

Men's \$16.50 and \$18.00 Rain Coats
in blacks, olives and
stripes, this sale\$13.50

Men's Zephyr-weight Rubber
Rain Coats, special 5.00

Men's Rain Coats and
Overcoats

\$7.50 Men's blue and black heavy
Overcoats,
this sale\$4.69

\$10.00 and \$12.50 Men's heavy black
and blue Overcoats,
this sale\$7.25

Men's \$12.50 dark plaid and
fancy Raincoats, sale 8.75

Men's \$16.50 and \$18.00 Rain Coats
in blacks, olives and
stripes, this sale\$13.50

Men's Zephyr-weight Rubber
Rain Coats, special 5.00

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Children's Wash Sets, including
wash tub, wash board, clothes
basket, everything as shown
in above cut at 98c

Leather Suit Case, No. 55,
\$4.00 value, this sale\$2.98